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Report

1965-66

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ANNUAL REPORT

for fiscal year ended

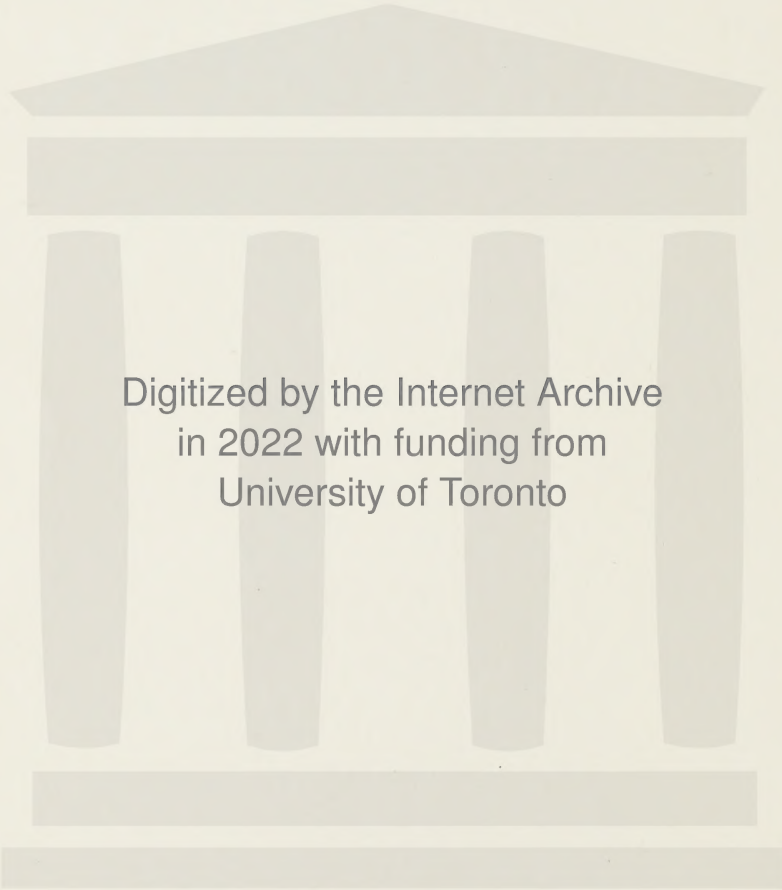
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DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION



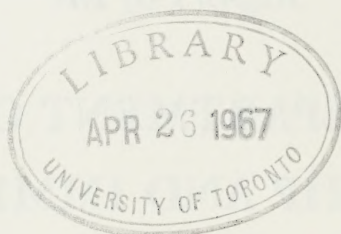
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Report of the

**DEPARTMENT OF
CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION**

1965-1966



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*To His Excellency Major-General Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the
Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Respectfully submitted,

JEAN MARCHAND
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration

The Honourable Jean Marchand, M.P., Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa.

SIR:—

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. In accordance with previous practice, the parts of the report dealing with the Immigration and Canadian Citizenship Registration Branches are for the calendar year 1965. Other parts of the report are for the fiscal year 1965-66.

Your obedient servant,

TOM KENT
Deputy Minister

ACTS ADMINISTERED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

Immigration Act (R.S., c. 325)

Immigration Aid Societies Act (R.S., c. 146)

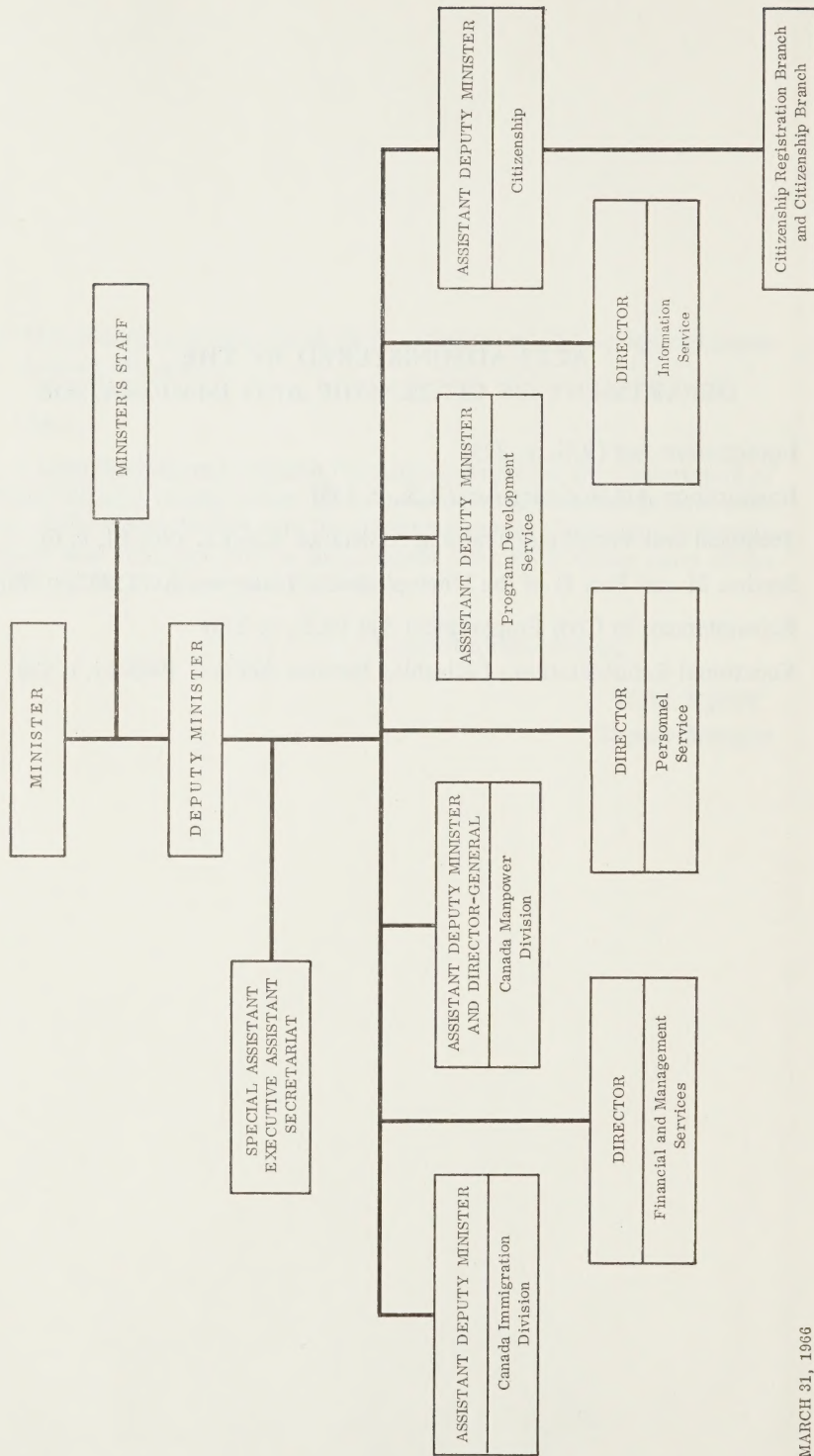
Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act (s.c. 1960-61, c. 6)

Section 21 and Part II of the Unemployment Insurance Act (1955, c. 50)

Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act (R.S., c. 236)

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act (s.c. 1960-61, c. 26)

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION



MARCH 31, 1966

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Introduction

This report describes the organization and operations of the Department in two distinct periods, the first extending from April 1, 1965 to December 31, 1965, and the second extending from January 1, 1966 to March 31, 1966.

Until January 1, 1966, the main structure of the Department was substantially unchanged from that represented in the preceding Annual Report.

Effective January 1, 1966, important alterations were made to the structure of the Department under Orders in Council, P.C.1965-2283 and P.C. 1965-2285.

The directives in P.C. 1965-2285 authorized the transfer of the Indian Affairs Branch to the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and vested that Department with the power to administer the Indian Act and all other legal ordinances related to Indian Affairs.

The directives in P.C. 1965-2283 authorized the transfer of parts of the Department of Labour (under their existing titles) to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration: National Employment Service, Civilian Rehabilitation Branch, Technical and Vocational Training Branch, Manpower Consultative Service; and parts of five other Branches: Economics and Research Branch, Information and Labour Gazette Branch, Administrative and Financial Services Branch, Personnel Administration Branch, and Special Services Branch.

Authority for administration of the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act, The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act, and Sections 21 and Part II of the Unemployment Insurance Act, was transferred to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Thus, as of January 1, 1966, the Department consisted of three sectors: the Immigration Branch; the Citizenship, and Citizenship Registration Branches; and the new Manpower sector. Immediately following this date, reorganization of the Immigration and Manpower sectors was put into effect in accordance with the manpower policy objectives of the Government. It should be noted that, under the Government Organization Act, the Citizenship and Citizenship Registration Branches were subsequently transferred to the Department of the Secretary of State, with effect from October 1, 1966.

Apart from the Citizenship branches, the re-constituted Department was organized early in 1966 into two operating divisions—Manpower and Immigration—and four support services. The Manpower Division embraces the former National Employment Service and the operational parts of the units transferred from the Department of Labour. By the end of the fiscal year, the new Department had taken the first steps towards reorganizing these components into a unified service which will become able to provide comprehensive information and counselling about employment and training to all members of the labour force, and therefore be in a position to provide employers with an effective service for the placement of suitable people into vacant jobs.

At the same time, reorganization and strengthening of the Immigration Division was continued. Because of the magnitude of the operational tasks of the two Divisions, a new Program Development Service was established to assist them in the evaluation and planning of their programs. Active efforts to strengthen the other support services—financial and management, personnel and information—were also under way.

CANADA IMMIGRATION DIVISION

The calendar year under review saw a rise in immigrant arrivals. Other developments included an acceleration of the Immigration Branch* reorganization begun in 1964 and the announcement by the Prime Minister in February 1965 that an inquiry would be conducted by Mr. Joseph Sedgwick, Q.C., into the question of the discretionary powers conferred by legislation on the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and into the basis and operation of the Immigration Appeal Board.

Immigration. The number of persons admitted to Canada in 1965 totalled 146,758, a 30 per cent increase over 1964. Of this number, 107,816 immigrants came from Europe (including the British Isles) and 21,036 from the Americas, the main traditional sources of immigrants. By nationality, British immigrants constituted the largest group, followed by Italians, and then by citizens of the United States.

The encouraging increase in immigration during 1965 can be attributed to two main causes: the substantial increase in promotional and recruitment activities in the main source countries; and the expansion of selection and examination facilities in other areas from which Canada received few immigrants before the present Immigration Regulations went into effect early in 1962.

In 1965, Canada's demand for skilled immigrant workers once again exceeded the supply. While skilled persons can be absorbed in large numbers by Canada, the need for unskilled persons is, by comparison, decreasing. Because of this, the Immigration Branch in 1965 continued to emphasize the selection of immigrants who possess professional, educational or occupational qualifications that would enable them to become established without too much difficulty. Most of the traditional immigrant source countries, particularly in Europe, continued to enjoy prosperity in 1965. Skilled workers were much in demand and there was strong competition among immigration countries for a share of the declining numbers of skilled persons interested in migration.

It is of considerable significance, therefore, that of the 74,195 immigrant entrants into the Canadian labour force in 1965, 67 per cent were in the more skilled categories, compared with 59 per cent in 1964, while only 9.5 per cent were general labourers, the majority of whom were sponsored by close relatives. The number of persons in the managerial and professional categories increased from 13,177 in 1964 to 18,103 in 1965.

As in previous years, the Immigration Branch sought immigrants with skills or qualifications in demand in Canada. Approval, however, was not given solely on this basis, but also took into account the personal suitability of the applicants. A special effort was made to attract migrants with the administrative, technical or industrial knowledge necessary for the establishment of productive businesses or farm enterprises in Canada, or with capital for investment in such ventures.

During the year, immigration field officers submitted reports on 1,474 immigrants who had established themselves in their own business or farming enterprises. The capital invested in the enterprises was \$30,848,180, and the number of persons who gained direct employment through these settlements was 6,434.

*The designation, Immigration Branch, is relevant to the calendar year 1965. In 1966, this was changed to Canada Immigration Division.

In order to attract skilled immigrants, direct advertising in foreign newspapers and periodicals was intensified, informational literature was revised and made more attractive, new promotional films were distributed overseas and foreign newsmen and government officials were brought to Canada for the purpose of gathering information on the prospects for skilled workers in Canada.

Reorganization. The Branch was reorganized in 1964 and 1965 along functional lines to give better service to immigrants and to the Canadian public. Planning of the reorganization, which involved greater decentralization of authority, began in 1964. In 1965, the majority of the plans were put into effect. This involved recruitment of new, highly qualified staff and a great deal of training activity. The innovations contributed significantly to a much increased intake of skilled immigrants.

Inquiry. In June 1964, the Government asked Mr. Joseph Sedgwick, Q.C., to inquire into allegations made in the House of Commons and elsewhere that certain aliens had been unlawfully detained and deprived of access to counsel, and also to inquire into the general procedures being followed by the Immigration Branch in the arrest, deportation and prosecution of persons illegally in Canada. In April 1965 Mr. Sedgwick presented to the Prime Minister Part I of his report, dealing only with the allegations concerning detainees. Mr. Sedgwick found that the allegations were ill-founded or exaggerated and that in the majority of cases the proceedings leading to the making of orders for deportation were above reproach. In a very few cases he criticized administrative delays but expressed the opinion that the fault did not arise from any intention to act in an improper manner.

In February 1965 the Prime Minister announced that a further inquiry into immigration procedures was to be conducted by Mr. Sedgwick, this inquiry to deal with the question of the discretionary powers conferred by legislation on the Minister and, as part of the Government's review of all adjudicative boards and commissions, to investigate the basis and operation of the Immigration Appeal Board. At the end of the year this inquiry was still under way.

In December 1964, the Prime Minister announced that a White Paper on Immigration policies, practices and administration would be prepared for presentation to Parliament. Much work was done on the preparation of this document during 1965.

SPECIAL MOVEMENTS AND OPERATIONS

Since the immigration regulations were changed in February 1962, making skilled persons admissible to Canada from any country of the world, there has not been a real necessity for special movements. However, certain earlier agreements have not yet been terminated, so that a few groups still are identified as special movements.

Household Service Workers. In 1965, as in previous years, Canada undertook to accept 280 trained household service workers from the West Indies and British Guiana. Early in the year British Guiana voluntarily retired from this program so that arrivals in Canada numbered only 250, all from the West Indies. The young women were selected and trained by the authorities of their own countries, and placed in employment in Canada by the National Employment Service.

Special Movement from North Africa of Refugees and Jewish Residents. The purpose of this movement is to help persons to emigrate from countries where they live in trying situations because of their ethnic origins or religious beliefs. Some are sponsored by relatives in Canada and, in Jewish cases, the Jewish Immigrant Aid Service is permitted to act as co-sponsor when necessary. Applications for sponsored relatives showed a sharp reduction in 1965, only 20 cases being referred to branch

headquarters. Other persons who qualified for admission on their own merits were also selected when an Immigration team visited Morocco in April and May. A total of 545 persons received visas in 1965 under the terms of this movement.

Refugees. Canada's policy of co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was continued. The High Commissioner visited Canada in March and April and met with officials of the Immigration Branch to discuss Canada's contribution to the United Nations refugee program for 1965. Canada is the fourth largest contributor to this program and has admitted about 300,000 refugees since the end of World War II. Refugees from Europe are accepted without numerical limitation and the normal immigrant selection criteria are relaxed. This enables refugees with reasonable prospects of employment in Canada to migrate regardless of age, occupation or minor physical handicaps. Those who fail to meet even the relaxed occupational and educational standards are nevertheless eligible for consideration under existing arrangements for private sponsorship by individuals, groups or agencies in Canada, or under the handicapped refugee program. The latter makes it possible for disabled refugees, capable of employment or who have someone in their families capable of supporting the family, to migrate to Canada. In 1965 a total of 2,131 refugees were admitted to Canada, most of them unsponsored, bringing the over-all total since this program began in 1959 to 15,165.

Young Agricultural Trainees from Europe. During 1965, 80 young agricultural trainees came to Canada for temporary placement (up to 18 months) on Canadian farms to study Canadian methods, then return home. This program is valuable as a means of sharing agricultural knowledge and as a stimulant to the interest of European agriculturalists in coming to Canada for permanent farm settlement. Of the 80 who came, 61 were Dutch, nine Finnish, four Danish, four Belgian and two Norwegian.

Netherlands Youth Program. This Program, which was started in 1964 to promote interest in Canada on the part of Dutch persons having trades or occupations in short supply in Canada, was continued in 1965. The 143 young people selected will stay in Canada for periods of up to two years to study methods in their occupations.

SETTLEMENT OF IMMIGRANTS

Throughout 1965 increased emphasis was placed on the guidance, counselling and reception of immigrants to assist them to become established in Canada more rapidly. Such "personalized service" is necessary to attract an increasing number of skilled immigrants to Canada. In addition, the Canadian Service Directorate continued its close liaison with provincial governments in determining manpower needs, and in searching out and developing opportunities for prospective immigrants. At the request of the provincial governments concerned, surveys to determine professional, technical and other labour requirements were conducted in the provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario and New Brunswick.

Over 60 per cent of the immigrants admitted to Canada in 1965 were unsponsored persons selected overseas on the basis of their educational, professional or occupational skills. These persons were assisted in finding employment on arrival, whenever necessary, by the immigration officers of the Canadian Service Directorate who have specialized in this work. The demands for skilled workers and those with entrepreneurial talents were even more numerous and diversified than in 1964.

FINANCIAL AND WELFARE ASSISTANCE TO IMMIGRANTS

Assisted Passage. Since the introduction of the assisted passage loan plan in 1951, a total of 202,940 persons, who might not otherwise have been able to come to Canada,

have taken advantage of it. The plan involves interest-free passage loans repayable in monthly instalments after arrival in Canada, usually over a period of two years. The total amount advanced over the years was \$30,828,082 with \$25,071,589 recovered by the end of 1965. A total of 35,953 persons benefited from assisted passage loans in 1965.

Medical and Welfare Assistance. This type of assistance consists of emergency measures designed to help immigrants until they are eligible for benefits available from provincial or municipal sources. With the institution of the Unemployment Assistance Agreements with the provinces, as well as the Federal-Provincial Hospitalization Agreements, the need for special forms of assistance has declined. With regard to welfare, the provincial authorities, with the exception of Quebec and Manitoba, accept full responsibility for the welfare of immigrants from the time they are established in employment in the province. For a number of years this Department has had agreements with all provinces, except Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, for emergency medical assistance for indigent immigrants not eligible for such assistance from other sources. These agreements are now confined mainly to medical care not covered under the majority of provincial hospitalization schemes, e.g., care in mental institutions and sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis.

TRAVEL TO CANADA

In 1965, 68,355,560 persons were examined at Canadian ports of entry. These included 146,758 immigrant admissions; 33,444,156 Canadian residents returning from the U.S.A. and 417,177 from overseas; 33,897,391 visitors from the U.S.A. (including many thousands of alien visitors temporarily in that country) and 459,560 visitors direct from overseas. Of those visitors coming direct from overseas countries, approximately 70 per cent, or slightly over 310,000, were either American citizens returning home in transit through Canada or alien visitors en route through Canada to the U.S.A. Also included in the overall total were 518 persons who were refused admission to Canada. During the year 1,634 athletes, entertainers, scientists and businessmen visited Canada from Sino-Soviet bloc countries, including the Soviet State Symphony Orchestra and a variety group from the U.S.S.R., and a youth choir from Poland. The total number of visitors during the year, including those from U.S.A., was 34,346,951. The number of persons arriving in Canada by air has shown a marked increase in recent years. In 1965, over one million persons travelled to Canada by this method. Efforts to improve examination procedures were continued during the year. The examination of visitors was simplified, and a study and trial run, to determine the feasibility of examining immigrants on board transatlantic ships during their journey, was carried out. This eliminated delays at the port of entry and also provided opportunity for giving additional advice and counselling to immigrants in an unhurried atmosphere.

INVESTIGATION AND CONTROL

Deportation. During 1965, 1,655 orders for deportation were issued, and 1,363 deportation orders were effected. The latter figure includes 267 persons under order of deportation who took advantage of the section of the Immigration Act which allows them to leave Canada voluntarily.

Seamen Deserters. The number of seamen deserting their vessels in Canadian ports increased to 904 in 1965 from 650 in 1964. Efforts to apprehend and reship deserters continued to be stepped up, and as a result 615 deserters were located during the year, including some who deserted in previous years. A total of 546 deserting seamen were ordered deported and 416 deportations were effected.

Syndicated Crime. In 1965 the Minister announced the formation of an intelligence unit to deal with the immigration aspects of the threat posed by organized crime in Canada. This unit undertook several programs to curtail the activities of groups involved in organized crime, including the establishment of closer and more comprehensive contacts with law enforcement agencies in Canada and the U.S.A.

Adjustment Statement Program. By the end of 1965, 8,464 Chinese who made statutory declarations describing their true identity had been given legal status in Canada. A further 687 have made declarations and their cases were being studied. An additional 686 persons volunteered to make statements.

Minister's Permits. The Immigration Act provides for the issuance of Minister's Permits to persons who are not otherwise admissible to Canada. In 1965, 1,058 such permits were issued, for humanitarian, compassionate or other special reasons. As a control measure, Minister's Permits also were issued to some persons allowed to enter as non-immigrants to marry Canadian citizens or permanent residents. Following marriage these persons ordinarily are granted permanent admission. Permits were issued to 577 fiancé(e)s in 1965.

IMMIGRATION FACILITIES AND STAFF

Canadian Immigration posts are maintained in 21 countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. These comprise 36 offices, with six in the United Kingdom, five in Germany, three in France, two in Italy, four in the United States and one in each of the other countries. During the year four offices moved to new quarters, new offices were opened in Milan and Bordeaux and office premises at five other posts were provided with new equipment. In addition, the possibility of opening offices in Tokyo, Birmingham, and Manila was investigated. It was decided to locate the Regional Headquarters for continental Europe in Geneva, and a study of the Middle East was begun to determine the feasibility of a new office in that area.

The 36 overseas posts are staffed by Canadian officers who counsel immigrants, issue visas and carry out administrative and promotional activities. They are assisted by locally engaged personnel. In countries where there are no Canadian Immigration offices, immigration functions are performed by diplomatic and consular officers of the Department of External Affairs; in countries where there is no Canadian representation, British diplomatic and consular missions carry out immigration functions on behalf of the Canadian authorities.

In countries in which there are no Canadian Immigration offices, the Immigration Branch operates on a system whereby certain Immigration offices in nearby countries or in the general area are designated as area offices. These offices screen applications from persons in the countries under their jurisdiction and send out selection and examination teams to these countries from time to time. There are eleven such area offices.

There are 552 officially designated ports of entry in Canada. In 1965 two offices moved to new quarters and three others were transferred to the Department of National Revenue under the Customs-Immigration Integration Program. Of the 552 ports of entry, 107 are staffed by full-time immigration officers, 22 by officers of the R.C.M.P., who act as immigration officers, and the remainder by customs officers who carry out both immigration and customs examinations.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Department is deeply grateful for the assistance of several government departments and private agencies which work closely with it in the field of immigration. The following agencies in particular provide valuable assistance: The Department of National Health and Welfare; the Customs and Excise Division of the Department of National Revenue; the Department of External Affairs; the Department of Trade and Commerce; the Department of Justice and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; the Department of Labour and the Unemployment Insurance Commission; and many departments of provincial governments.

The unfailing co-operation of British officials throughout the world is also gratefully acknowledged.

Canadian voluntary agencies and other private organizations have continued to co-operate as they have done for many years. The Department appreciates the assistance rendered by the Canadian railways and their Colonization Departments, the various other transportation companies, the Canadian Welfare Council and its local affiliates, and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. The Refugee Program, in particular, has continued to benefit from the warmhearted assistance of many hundreds of public spirited individuals and organizations.

CANADA MANPOWER DIVISION

Plans for the reorganization and expansion of the newly created Canada Manpower Division were applied following the transfer to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration on January 1, 1966, of the National Employment Service, the Technical and Vocational Training Branch, the Civilian Rehabilitation Branch, the Manpower Consultative Service, and parts of the Economics and Research Branch and the Special Services Branch, from the Department of Labour.

In essence, expansion and reorganization proceeded along two lines: in the field, and at the headquarters offices in Ottawa. Five regional directorates were planned, with the object of giving emphasis to all direct field operations, with the staff branches in Ottawa playing a supporting role.

The regional Directors report directly to the Director-General of the Canada Manpower Division. Staff services in the headquarters offices were established under an Assistant Director-General. These services were organized into six branches: Operational Services Branch; Counselling Services Branch; Employment Stabilization Branch; Rehabilitation Branch; and Technical Services Branch. These branches were set up to provide the necessary data and advice to support and develop over-all policy in the field operations of the Division.

Manpower Training Branch

The following summarizes the continuing activities of the Technical and Vocational Training Branch, full details of which are included in the *Annual Report* of the Department of Labour (see Appendix for tables relating to Programs).

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING AGREEMENT

All ten provinces are parties to the Technical and Vocational Training Agreement which became effective on April 1, 1961 and will expire on March 31, 1967. The present Agreement, as amended on March 31, 1966, provides for reimbursement by the federal Government to the provinces of shares in the costs of the following programs

Capital Expenditures Program. During the year, 80 new projects and major additions were undertaken and 100,694 new student places were approved for federal contributions. The provinces claimed \$104,089,545 of federal assistance for capital projects during the year; this compares with \$52,758,300.58 for the previous fiscal year.

Program 1—Vocational High School Training. This assistance is limited to 50 per cent of the provincial operational costs of the program. Enrolment under the program for the fiscal year was 215,413, for which the federal Government paid a total of \$2,278,257.36.

Program 2—Technician Training. The federal Government contributes 50 per cent of provincial expenditures toward the operating costs of the program of technician training at the post-secondary school level. Federal payments for the year were \$3,934,112. The provinces reported 21,741 persons in training at a total of 42 institutions across Canada.

Program 3—Trade and Occupational Training. This is a school-centred “training for work” program which provides a great variety of pre-employment (including pre-apprenticeship) courses for young adults who have left the regular school system. Approximately 40,000 were enrolled in the 201 approved schools during the year. In addition, more than 25,000 apprentices were released from their employment to attend full-time courses, averaging about six weeks. The federal Government’s contribution of 50 per cent of provincial expenditures amounted to \$15,383,600.32.

Program 4—Training in Co-operation with Industry. This program is designed to provide assistance to training programs which are operated by and within industry. The federal Government generally contributes 50 per cent of provincial costs. In three areas, the federal contribution is 75 per cent:

1. Basic training in mathematics, science and communication skills for employed workers.
2. Industrial Apprenticeship.
3. Retraining of employees who would otherwise be displaced because of technological or other industrial change.

In addition, the program embraces Supervisory Training and courses in Small Business Management. 20,103 persons under Program 4 were enrolled in the various courses and the total federal contribution amounted to \$629,380.

Program 5—Training of the Unemployed. The federal Government reimburses the provinces for 75 per cent of their training costs and 90 per cent of living allowances paid to unemployed persons while under training. The training period varies from two weeks to one year. During the fiscal year, over 80,000 persons in over 100 occupational areas participated in the program. Federal expenditures were \$23,979,351.

Program 6—Training for the Disabled. This program provides for the technical or vocational training or retraining of persons who are at an employment disadvantage because of disability. Enrolment in courses offered by provincial, municipal or private schools was 3,981. In addition, 194 persons were trained on the job. The federal Government contribution of 50 per cent was \$799,895.

Program 7—Training of Technical and Vocational Teachers, Supervisors and Administrators. Some 800 students were enrolled in full-time teacher training this year. In addition, 1,866 participated in the 1965 summer training programs. Many others were engaged in in-service training programs. The federal contribution of 50 per cent amounted to \$429,243.

Program 8—Training for Federal Government Departments. The provinces have agreed to provide training requested by the Minister for employees of the federal Government or for persons in employment related to the activity of any federal department or agency. Depending on the nature of the training requested, the federal Government reimburses the province up to 100 per cent of its expenditures. The bulk of the training prepares marine engineers and other ships’ officers for certificates of competence required by the marine legislation and regulations administered by the Department of Transport. Enrolments under this program were 1,158 and federal Government expenditures totalled \$73,452.

Program 9—Student Aid. Candidates for financial assistance are selected by committees in each province on the basis of scholastic ability and financial need. Aid is given to university students in degree-granting courses other than theology and to nurses-in-training. The maximum paid to a university student is \$1,000 per annum and

to nurses-in-training \$200. Almost 950 students were awarded outright grants and loans or a combination of both. Federal Government expenditures amounted to \$194,961.

Program 10—Manpower Requirements and Training Research. This program is to stimulate and encourage research projects undertaken in the provinces. Objects of the research include: providing information relating to technical and vocational training; the improvement of training programs and methods; and the determination of manpower training requirements. The federal contribution of 50 per cent of provincial expenditures amounted to \$13,138.

Projects approved for cost reimbursement were:

1. Vocational Plans for Alberta Youth.
2. B.C. Manpower—Current Status and Needs for the Future.
3. Manpower Training Requirements for Nova Scotia 1970–1975.
4. Manpower Resources and Skill Requirements in the Construction Industry in Nova Scotia.
5. A study of student plans for the future, carried out by the province of Quebec.

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING AGREEMENT

The Apprenticeship Training Agreement, effective from April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1967, provides for the federal Government to share at the rate of 50 per cent of provincial expenditures for administration and supervision of the federal-provincial apprenticeship program. The costs of in-school training of registered apprentices are shared under Program 3 of the Technical and Vocational Training Agreement. All provinces except Quebec and the Northwest Territories have signed the Apprenticeship Agreement. Federal assistance in the training of apprentices in Quebec is given under Programs 3 and 4 of the Technical and Vocational Training Agreement.

There were 31,827 active apprentices registered with the provincial departments of labour and federal contributions under the Agreement were \$920,106.

CERTIFICATION OF SCHOOLS FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES

As a result of the recent amendment to the Income Tax Act, the Branch, on behalf of the Minister, certified private schools for purposes of the Income Tax Act. Students attending certified schools are entitled to deduct tuition fees from their taxable income. As of March 31, 1966, 162 schools have been certified by the Minister.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

A Technical Services resource was established to carry out investigative and analytical projects. Functional analyses have been completed on "The Electronic Manufacturing Industry in Canada" and are under way on "The Construction Industry", and "The Agricultural Industry". Occupational analyses are being conducted on a wide range of trades.

In the interprovincial red seal examination program for apprentices, 1,800 certificates were issued. The trades of radio and television servicing, and refrigeration repair and maintenance were added to the red seal examination list. The trades of bricklaying, painting and decorating, and machinist each have examinations on trial.

The Technical Services' report on programmed instruction in the Government service was published by the Canadian Council for Research in Education as part of *Four Canadian Surveys of the Utilization of Programmed Instruction and Attitudes Concerning its Future Role*. A report was published on *The Teaching of Forkner Alphabet Shorthand in Vocational Classes for Alberta*. Technical Services, in co-operation with OECD, also launched the preliminary work for an experimental project for the training of older workers.

ADVISORY BODIES

In administering the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act, the Minister has had the advice of the National Technical and Vocational Training Advisory Council, which met twice during the year. There are two other standing advisory committees: the National Advisory Committee on Technological Education, and the Industrial Training Committee. Both report to the Minister through the Advisory Council.

Vocational Rehabilitation Branch

The Branch continued to administer the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act, 1961 and its Agreements with the provinces. This legislation provides the statutory authority for federal participation in the Federal-Provincial Vocational Rehabilitation Program. This authority permits the federal Government to share equally with the participating provinces the costs of vocational rehabilitation services to handicapped persons. The Branch also continued its endeavours to create further improvements in the employment climate for mature workers through its Division on Older Workers, and to strengthen its programs in the area of vocational rehabilitation.

National Advisory Council on the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons. This Council is composed of representatives from the medical profession, voluntary agencies, management, organized labour, universities and federal and provincial government departments. At the last meeting in December 1965, the Council made recommendations concerning staff training, sharing of capital and operating costs of vocational rehabilitation workshops, costs of training the disabled, extension of vocational rehabilitation services to those who require them to overcome vocational handicaps, and increased financial support for research. These recommendations are being examined.

Sheltered Employment. The Branch examined the role that vocational rehabilitation workshops can play in the maximum utilization of manpower. In co-operation with a sub-committee of the National Advisory Council, staff members participated in preliminary planning for the development of minimum standards for vocational rehabilitation workshops.

Staff Training and Development. In co-operation with the four Atlantic provinces, the Branch planned the Fourth Atlantic Rehabilitation Workshop for May 1966. The federal Government shares costs of this workshop with the four participating provinces.

A grant of \$1,200 was approved to assist the University of Manitoba to hold the Third Annual Training Course in Rehabilitation in May and June 1966. This course is held for rehabilitation personnel from all parts of Canada. A staff member is scheduled to lecture at this course.

Under the provisions of the program, the federal Government shared the costs of sending a number of provincial rehabilitation staff to training courses. The Branch continued to participate in training activities at the national level, including work on the National Education Committee of the Canadian Association of Social Workers.

Research. Research projects are financed by federal funds where a federal agency carries out the project. Federal financial assistance can also be given through the University Research Grants Program, or on a cost-sharing basis with the provinces under the Federal-Provincial Vocational Rehabilitation Program. Staff members act as consultants to agencies planning research.

International Co-operation. The Branch maintained liaison with rehabilitation developments in other countries by correspondence, through international visitors, and through the activities of the World Commission on Vocational Rehabilitation, the International Labour Office, the United Nations, the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, and other international agencies. The National Co-ordinator served a second term as Chairman of the World Commission on Vocational Rehabilitation.

SECTION ON OLDER WORKERS

A function of the Section is to assemble and distribute informational material related directly or indirectly to older workers. Largely as a result of the Conference on Aging, nearly 12,000 items of material were sent out on request during the last quarter of the year.

The Section also prepared material for general publication and reviewed research and other material received from Canadian and foreign sources.

First Canadian Conference on Aging. The Section supplied a considerable quantity of material for this conference, held in Toronto in January 1966. The National Co-ordinator and the Chief, Section on Older Workers, participated in the conference as panel members at work shops dealing with older worker employment. These officers also served as technical consultants to the conference planning committee.

Employment Stabilization Branch

MUNICIPAL WINTER WORKS INCENTIVE PROGRAM

With effect from January 1, 1966, the administration of the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program became the responsibility of the Employment Stabilization Branch. Under this program, the federal Government provides an incentive to municipalities to undertake public works projects during the winter by paying a percentage of direct payroll costs incurred on accepted winter works projects carried out during the period November 1, 1965 and April 30, 1966. All of the provinces, the Northwest Territories and a number of Indian Bands participated in the program.

In general, the federal Government paid 50 per cent of direct payroll costs of approved projects. Municipalities in designated areas or areas of high winter unemployment were eligible for a federal incentive payment of 60 per cent of direct payroll costs on projects which were approved.

In addition to the federal contribution, several provinces provided a further incentive by supplementing the federal payment towards payroll costs of accepted projects as follows:

<i>Province</i>		<i>Provincial Contributions</i>
British Columbia.....	50 per cent	of direct payroll costs in respect of persons who immediately before being employed have been or are in receipt of welfare assistance or;
	40 per cent	of direct payroll costs where welfare cases are employed in areas where federal contribution is 60 per cent;
	25 per cent	of direct payroll costs, (—upon receipt of a declaration that no welfare recipients are available—), of persons registered for employment, who are no longer qualified for insurance having used up all their benefits.
Alberta and Saskatchewan.....	25 per cent	of direct payroll costs.
Manitoba.....	25 per cent	of direct payroll costs in respect of unemployed persons not entitled to unemployment insurance;
	50 per cent	of direct payroll costs in respect of persons who immediately before being employed on projects had been in receipt of social allowances for at least 30 days.
Ontario.....	25 per cent	of direct payroll costs;
	30 per cent	in designated development areas and in designated areas of high winter unemployment.
Quebec.....	40 per cent	of direct payroll costs.
Prince Edward Island.....	25 per cent	of direct payroll costs;
	30 per cent	of direct payroll costs in designated development areas and in designated areas of high winter unemployment.

Under the program, 6,006 project applications from 2,516 local authorities were accepted on behalf of the federal government. The projects called for an estimated expenditure of \$335,613,000 during the period of the program. The estimated direct payroll costs were \$122,288,000. Work was provided on site for an estimated 159,343 men for a total of 8,061,865 man-days.

WINTER EMPLOYMENT CAMPAIGN

As of January 1, 1966, the administration of the Winter Employment Campaign became the responsibility of the Branch. Activity under this program reached its peak during the last three months of the fiscal year.

Government-paid advertising through the media of newspapers, radio and television formed a large part of the campaign, and sponsored and public service support through the same media was most generous. Large quantities of publicity material, including posters, leaflets, envelope stuffers and place mats, were distributed. A new film "Why Wait for Spring" also formed part of the campaign.

SUPPLEMENTARY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WINTER CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The Supplementary Federal Government Winter Construction Program, introduced in the winter of 1963-64, was originally designed to create more employment during the winter in designated areas and areas of high winter unemployment. The 1965-66 program, which on January 1, 1966 became the administrative responsibility of the Branch, was restricted to areas of high winter unemployment. Under this program, federal departments bring forward projects that are ready for construction but

for which funds have not been provided in current departmental estimates. Funds to cover approved projects are provided in the Department of Finance "Miscellaneous, Minor or Unforeseen Expenses" vote.

Under the 1965-66 program, projects amounting to \$6,893,253 were approved providing 178,690 man-days work. The actual expenditure by departments was \$4,222,513, and the number of man-days work provided was 148,694. The program covered the period November 1, 1965 to April 30, 1966.

Counselling Services Branch

The Counselling Services Branch was set up after January 1, 1966 to carry out all tasks relating to the adjustment of workers moving into a new environment and persons seeking the opportunity to establish enterprises.

Occupational Counselling. The primary task for which the Section has been established is the development of criteria for an effective counselling system for workers in Canada. To achieve this objective, the Section began its studies of manpower requirement information relative to occupational counselling and the need for employment training and retraining. A close liaison was in the process of being formed with the Foreign Service of the Canada Immigration Division to ensure that occupational counselling given overseas corresponds to that given in Canada.

Settlement Services. This Section started work to create and develop techniques, forms and methods for counselling entrepreneurs, and to coordinate programs for induction training of entrepreneurs after their arrival in Canada to gain experience in business techniques.

Family Relocation. The Family Relocation Section went into operation to provide criteria for an effective family relocation and counselling system for workers' families requiring such in Canada. In the course of its work, the Section also started to build and maintain a close working relationship with voluntary welfare agencies, and to review and evaluate their activities.

Special Employment Services. The Section was established to develop policies, programs and techniques related to the full employment potential of persons with special problems, such as handicapped persons, ex-prisoners, and occupationally maladjusted workers.

Technical Services Branch

At the end of the fiscal year, organization of the Technical Services Branch was in progress. The Branch has been created to perform four main functions represented by the formation of the following sections.

Occupational and Job Classification. This Section is to develop, implement and coordinate policies and techniques relating to occupational identification, description and classification, and job analysis and specification. In support of these functions, plans were laid for the preparation of technical handbooks and reports in various occupational areas, and for an effective liaison with other government agencies and foreign governments.

Testing Methods. Plans were under way to develop psychological, aptitude and achievement tests for use in the counselling and selection of persons for jobs. Plans were also under way for the dissemination of such information through the preparation and publication of instructional and staff training material.

Selection Techniques. This Section was created to develop policies and techniques for use in the selection of workers in large-scale operations, with a direct working relationship to the Testing Methods Section in terms of research activities.

Computer and Index Systems. Plans for this Section were also-under way for the supervision, storage and retrieval of information that will facilitate the matching of workers' skills and job requirements, the clearance of job orders on a local, regional and national scale, and the transmission and reporting of data on the operations of the Canada Manpower Division.

Operational Services Branch

Effective January 1, 1966, the Operational Services Branch was formed to carry out duties related to: Manpower Consultative Service; Industrial Requirements; Administrative, Professional and Technical; Women's Employment; Mobility, Clearance and Transportation.

MANPOWER CONSULTATIVE SERVICE

During the last three months of the fiscal year, and in accordance with long-term policy, the Manpower Consultative Service continued to provide technical, consultative and financial assistance to management and labour, and to assist in the development of constructive solutions to manpower problems created by technological and economic changes in industry. The Service also continued to stimulate and encourage advance planning on the part of management for such changes in manpower, and to persuade labour to become involved in the assessment of the changes that may be required and the best method of providing for these changes. For such programs of assessment, the Service adopts a research approach, and as an encouragement offers to pay 50 per cent of the costs involved in making studies. It also provides mobility assistance to employees displaced by industrial change in the form of payment of 50 per cent of the relocation costs of such employees. This payment is conditional on the assumption by an employer and/or province of the other half of such costs.

Work was continued on ten programs of manpower assessment studies which were started under the auspices of the Department of Labour. Of the ten programs, one provides for a comprehensive study of the manpower implications arising out of the economic changes being experienced in the shoe industry in the Province of Quebec, three involve pulp and paper-mills, one a woods operation, one concerns the reduction of manpower requirements at North Sydney, N.S., brought about by changes in the ferry service between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, one concerns the graphic arts industry of Metropolitan Toronto, one the British Columbia towing industry, one the relocation of a food processing plant, and one a study of the manpower implications brought about by the implementation of technological changes in the broadcasting industry.

In addition, since January 1, 1966, four Manpower Assessment Incentive Agreements and one Mobility Agreement have been approved. In co-operation with the Government of Manitoba, studies into the assessment of manpower problems associated with technological change anticipated in the operation of a steel mill in Manitoba were inaugurated. Other studies under way concern the assessment of the skill resources and future demands of the plumbing and pipefitting industry of southern Vancouver Island; a program of research, consultation and planning with respect to manpower adjustment problems arising as a result of the planned introduction of airborne navigational equipment by an airline company; and the manpower problems which will arise out of the extensive changes to be made by the CNR for the Department of Transport in the ferry service between Cape Breton and Newfoundland. The

latter program is similar to the one which is being carried out at North Sydney, N.S., and is intended to cover the manpower implications affecting the ports of Port-aux-Basques and Argentia in Newfoundland.

The Manpower Mobility Agreement concerns an assessment of the manpower problems arising out of moving a seed cleaning plant from Toronto, Ontario, to Snelgrove, Ontario, and the desirability of providing mobility assistance to the employees of the company who would otherwise be displaced as a result of industrial change.

INDUSTRIAL REQUIREMENTS

In all regions preliminary planning was taking place to meet the anticipated labour needs of the various segments of the primary industries in the coming 1966 season. Analysis indicated that a tight situation would likely be experienced in the upcoming season in supplying the necessary workers for agriculture, particularly in the fruit, vegetable and tobacco harvests in southwestern Ontario, for the potato and apple harvests in the Atlantic regions and for the fruit harvests in British Columbia.

There was increased activity in the mining industry in all regions. Labour turnover, especially in the metal mines, was increasing, with a continuing shortage of experienced miners in all regions. Construction again siphoned off many experienced miners who sought and obtained more remunerative jobs in underground work on large construction projects. Some mining companies instituted training programs for trainee miners.

Competition from construction and other industries also attracted skilled workers from forestry.

The manufacturing industry continued to expand, and provided generally steady employment during the last three months of the fiscal year.

Production adjustments in the automobile industry resulted in some lay-offs. In those situations, the Division's officials met with management and labour in order to obtain maximum information and co-operation. The displaced employees were interviewed, surveys of alternative employment were made, and special efforts were directed toward the quick placement of the workers in other industries, generally with good results.

Many sectors of manufacturing industry were short of skilled and semi-skilled workers. There was a great deal of transference of skills from one industry to another with some assistance through the Manpower Mobility Program; however, training remained the basic need.

Labour demands from the railway companies were light, the vacancies listed being filled with little difficulty.

ADMINISTRATIVE, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL

A total of 12,029 persons in the administrative, professional and technical categories were placed in employment. This represented an increase of more than 13 per cent compared with the number placed in employment during the preceding fiscal year 1964-65. Somewhat less than half of the total number of persons placed in employment were graduating students. Placements in this student category increased by 23.5 per cent to a total of 5,336. An additional 15,788 students were placed in summer and part-time employment by centres of placement and career planning at institutions of higher education.

Nineteen new centres of placement and career planning were established during the year and two others were authorized for establishment during the 1966-67 academic year.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Although women represented slightly less than one third of the total labour force, they were responsible for over one half of its increase in the period January 1-March 31, 1966.

Changes also took place in the composition of the female labour force, the most noteworthy being the increase in numbers of married and mature women. In the months under review, 52.2 per cent were married and 49.6 per cent were over 35 years of age.

During this period, women in the labour force averaged 2,101,000 monthly, an increase of 127,000 over the corresponding period in the preceding year. While 1,683 fewer filed applications for employment, 2,520 more placements resulted. Employers listed 3,500 more vacancies for women but many were difficult to fill because they called for a specific educational background or training which the available applicants did not have.

Categories in which there was an insufficient supply of trained women included social workers, secondary school teachers, librarians, well-qualified stenographers (especially bilingual ones), salespersons in some specialized lines, and power-sewing machine operators.

Recognizing the need for more education and training, 8,184 women, which was 1,523 more than in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year 1964-65, were referred to courses sponsored by the federal and provincial governments. The most popular continued to be those for academic upgrading, stenography, typing and general business practice. However, on-the-job training, especially the courses to train inexperienced women as power-sewing machine operators for the garment industry, also had some success.

MOBILITY, CLEARANCE AND TRANSPORTATION

Manpower Mobility Program. This program provides assistance in the form of loans and grants to eligible workers and their dependents for transportation, the cost of moving household effects, and resettlement allowances if they move from areas where there is no employment for them to other areas where there is a demand for their services.

Clearance. Clearance is the process of circulating employer orders and workers' applications to effect the transfer of applicants from one area to employment in another. Clearance facilities create a country-wide-hiring service for employers and workers.

Totals of 3,333 new orders and 593 new applications were circulated and 3,534 orders and 301 applications were renewed or extended, resulting in the movement of 9,491 workers from one area to another in Canada. There were also 455 new and renewed orders in circulation to the London, England, office.

Transportation of Canadian Workers. Recoverable transportation costs advanced to 326 workers on behalf of Canadian employers totalled \$20,110.77. The Federal-Provincial Farm Labour Program provided 645 fares at a cost of \$4,405.

During the period, 647 applications for loans and 312 applications for grants were taken under the Manpower Mobility Program. Of these, 416 and 194 respectively were authorized at a cost of \$92,368 and \$48,504 respectively.

Winter Employment Campaign. Peak concentration of the 1965-66 Winter Employment Campaign occurred during the last three months of the fiscal year.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

This Service was formed as a part of the new departmental structure in January 1966. It was being organized during the last three months of the fiscal year.

The Program Development Service consists of four branches: Research, Planning and Evaluation, Surveys and Analysis and Pilot Projects. The basic purpose is to assist the Department in evaluating existing programs and developing new, or revising existing, programs so as to ensure the most effective means of supporting departmental policy, both in the field and in the headquarters offices of the Department.

The Program Development Service has specific responsibility for departmental functions related to research, statistical services, labour market information and analysis, and experimental projects.

Research Branch

The Branch was active in organizing information-gathering resources and staff necessary for the research activities carried out in several areas: Manpower Requirements; Manpower Supply; Immigration and Foreign Manpower; Technology and Productivity; and Occupational Research. At the year-end, provision was also made for the establishment of research resources related to Economic Conditions, and Statistical Liaison.

Manpower Requirements. Work was proceeding actively in making projections of manpower supplies and requirements and for basic research into manpower utilization and the operation of the labour market.

Preliminary projections of the supply of manpower resources by level of education, and of the demand for manpower by occupation and level of education, were progressing toward completion. An experimental study of a small group of firms is intended to help understand the structure of occupational requirements. Research on high-level manpower was primarily devoted to continuing a study of the market for engineers, and a study of the geographical mobility of the 1955 class of scientists and engineers graduating from Canadian universities.

Work continued on the development of an improved high-level manpower information service. Work is well advanced in extending the existing *Survey of Scientific and Professional Manpower* to include additional scientific and professional groups and to improve and extend the information about each. A survey of psychologists in Canada in collaboration with the Canadian Psychological Association was arranged as the first of a new series of surveys. A working committee of the Professional Manpower Advisory Committee assisted in the development of a questionnaire to be used in the fall of 1966 to survey other professions.

Manpower Supply. A second joint survey of training programs in industry for semi-skilled and skilled workers, technicians, first-line supervisors, professional and management personnel, was carried out by the Branch and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during 1965. Work was carried forward on this project and a comprehensive report was scheduled for publication in the fall of 1966.

In view of the considerable investment by the federal Government in the retraining of unemployed manpower under Program 5 of the federal-provincial training agreements, an examination of the operation of this Program was undertaken with two main objectives in view:

1. to obtain a detailed profile of the unemployed so that a closer relationship between courses offered and those undertaking training could be developed;
2. to study the organization and operation of Program 5 training to provide a factual basis for developing improvements in this operation.

A pilot study was conducted in 1964, following which a national study was designed, involving some 50,000 job applicants registered with the National Employment Service and some 30,000 trainees enrolled in Program 5. Data from these findings are being analyzed and a comprehensive study will be published.

Immigration and Foreign Manpower. The combined long-term activities in economic and social research, in support of the Department's field operations encompassing Indian Affairs, Immigration and Citizenship matters, were continued until January 1, 1966. On March 1, 1966, the research activities relating to Immigration conducted by the Economics and Social Research Division were transferred to the Research Branch under the title of the Immigration and Foreign Manpower Section. Planning and organization of the initial phases of research programs concerning the integration of immigrants, foreign manpower conditions, and the absorptive capacity for immigration in Canada, were under way in the last three months of the fiscal year.

Technology and Productivity. The working draft of a Research Monograph, *Manpower Implications of Prospective Technological Changes in the Eastern Canadian Pulpwood Logging Industry* was completed by the Technology and Productivity Section and released for printing after submission to a review panel. This study had two objectives: first, to develop and test a method for anticipating and measuring the effects of technological change; and second, by applying that method to the pulpwood logging industry, to derive information that would be useful, primarily for anticipating future training needs. A feature of the monograph is that its assumptions may be modified in the future with a minimum of effort so as to allow for more accurate recomputation on the basis of known fact, thus considerably prolonging the useful life of the work as a reference source.

Occupational Research. On January 1, 1966, the functions of the Occupational Research Division, which were transferred from the Department of Labour to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, were subsequently merged with those of the Research Branch under the title of Occupational Research Section. Preliminary planning for the production of a standard multi-purpose classification and dictionary of occupations was carried forward in conjunction with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and a proposed project, to be directed jointly by the two agencies, was approved. Provision was made for the recruitment and training of 45 job and occupational analysts for assignments at regional centres and at the headquarters of the Department. Consultations were held with officials in Washington, and with the International Labour Office.

Close liaison was maintained with the Directors of Student Guidance in the provinces and with national and provincial Guidance Associations, through participation on executive committees, attendance at conferences, and personal visits. The needs for counselling aids such as might be provided by a federal service were investigated.

Following a review of the program of the Occupational Analysis Unit, a five-year plan for publications on occupations was drawn up. This will consist of the preparation of occupational briefs on individual occupations which, when combined in homogeneous groupings of fields of work, will appear in booklet form as monographs, and eventually in a single book covering hundreds of occupations.

In accordance with long-standing requirements, facilities were maintained to deal with mail enquiries, telephone requests and visitors seeking occupational information. Following the production of a bibliography of government publications related to careers, provision was made for its continuous revision. Through a contract arrangement, work was started on a bibliography of occupational materials produced in Canada by publishers other than the federal government departments.

In keeping with current classification structures, a total revision of the system of documentation for printed material on occupational and industrial information was inaugurated.

An Occupational Trends Unit was established to prepare bulletins on trends and forecasts of career opportunities. Competitions were being held to provide staff for the work outlined herein.

Departmental Library. The Library continued to serve as an information and lending library for the reorganized Department, other government departments, university students and the general public.

Following the reorganization of the Department, it became evident that there would be an increase in the number of patrons using the Library and that an assessment would have to be made to meet a rising demand for services. Consequently, the Management Analysis Division of the Civil Service Commission was asked to study the organization of the library services of the Department.

Planning and Evaluation Branch

Work went forward on: the establishment and coordination of interservice task forces to develop new or modified manpower and immigration program activities; arranging for the technical resources necessary to developmental and evaluation projects; long-term planning of departmental resources; planning for emergency use of civilian manpower; and assistance in the coordination of departmental programs and plans with the economic programs of other government departments.

Pilot Projects Branch

Plans were drawn up for the staffing and operation of a Pilot Projects Branch, to provide assistance to research training projects aimed at evolving new methods and techniques of motivating and qualifying disadvantaged people for employment. Provision was made for the organization and recruitment of a Technical Support Centre to review available experience, to analyze and arrange for appropriate research, and to develop approaches, methods and materials for operational testing.

Manpower Information and Analysis Branch

The Manpower Information and Analysis Branch, began to be active in carrying out analyses of all available data in order to provide the best possible information about manpower requirements on local, regional and national levels. Recruitment of a cadre of labour market analysts for headquarters and for the regional and area offices was begun.

National Labour Market Analysis. The National Labour Market Analysis Section prepared a review on current labour supplies and requirements by occupation, industry and region. These data, which are produced for internal distribution, were used to inform senior government officials in this and other departments and agencies. All local labour markets across the country were examined to identify those areas in which labour shortages were likely to occur in the summer of 1966. The purpose of the study was to prepare a list of areas in which recommendations could be made with regard to deferring capital projects in labour market areas. The examination took into account the local labour demand and supply in all occupations with particular emphasis on the construction industry.

The Section carried out a statistical analysis for internal use of job vacancies and unplaced applicants in selected occupations, by region. It also participated in statistical analyses of existing and emerging manpower programs.

Job Vacancy and Semi-Annual Report. The results of surveys and analyses of job vacancies are to be published in the semi-annual *Report of Hirings and Separations*, and in other periodicals and special reports.

Methodology and Reporting. This Section was set up to design and instal comprehensive systems for gathering and reporting labour market information at the national, regional and local levels.

INFORMATION SERVICE

Reorganization of information services in the Department began early in the fiscal year with the appointment of senior officers. On January 1, 1966, the functions formerly carried out by Promotion and Advertising, Overseas Service were transferred to and merged with those of the newly constituted Information Service so as to form an information resource in the fields of publicity, advertising, film production, publishing and public relations best suited to the long-term working interests of the Canada Manpower Division and the Canada Immigration Division, and the Department as a whole.

Studies which had been in progress during the fiscal year to evaluate the requirements of the Canada Immigration Division were intensified during the last three months. These studies included a review of existing literature and motion picture films.

Advertising practices were also reviewed and the conclusion was reached that a greater sustained promotional and informational effort was needed to attract a greater number of qualified immigrants.

In order to obtain a professional assessment of the use of motion picture films and visual aids, the National Film Board was requested to carry out a survey for the Department. The first market research projects were launched to analyze the emigrant potential abroad. These were still in progress at the end of the fiscal year.

In November, 1965, the first Information Officers assigned to overseas postings left Canada for Regions 'B' and 'C'. Greater attention was given to providing assistance for public information media representatives from abroad and at home. The number of representatives thus assisted increased with the result that public information media in Canada and overseas produced a greater flow of information on Canadian immigration.

In order to support the Canada Immigration Division's objective of aiding Canadian development by bringing suitable new residents to Canada, the Information Service took the first steps towards the development of an Annual Information Plan. As the study of the advertising media and message content being used abroad progressed, adjustments were made in both the media and the message being delivered.

On January 1, 1966, personnel providing information, promotional literature, publicity and editorial services on manpower programs were transferred to the Information Service of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Work was continued on the following programs: Winter Employment; Vocational Rehabilitation; Technical and Vocational Training; Municipal Winter Works Incentive; and Manpower Mobility.

Winter Employment. For the 11th year the "Do It Now" Winter Employment Campaign was directed towards the stimulation of winter-time markets and the creation of more winter employment. A new emphasis was put on the desirability of leveling out business operations over a twelve-month period. In this way, it was hoped to help take unnecessary strains off the labour force in the busy spring, summer and fall seasons.

It was estimated that, exclusive of paid advertising, the campaign generated more than four million dollars' worth of public service publicity. A good portion of this publicity came from radio and television where national advertisers and television and radio officials arranged to carry the winter employment message on a public service basis. Many other advertisers, who use the print media, supported the campaign by using "Do It Now" drop-in material in their advertisements. In addition, national consumer magazines, trade and business publications, daily and weekly newspapers, member companies of the Poster Advertising Association, gave generous public service assistance to the campaign.

In addition to the Winter Employment Campaign, an intensive national advertising campaign on the Winter House Building Incentive Program was arranged. The merits of outside winter construction were promoted and the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program was publicized.

Civilian Rehabilitation and Older Workers. Production of the periodical *Rehabilitation in Canada*, in English and French, was continued. This publication contains articles on the numerous services, professions and techniques that are a part of a progressive program of rehabilitation.

The Information Service purchased copies of the American colour film, "Sound the Trumpets"—concerning the architectural barriers which face the physically handicapped in many public buildings—and to this added a filmed prologue. This served to advertise the new "Building Standards for the Handicapped" brought out as a supplement to the National Building Code. Copies of this film were distributed to National Film Board offices across the country for loan to interested organizations.

With the co-operation of the Outdoor Advertising Association of Canada further publicity was achieved through the use of billboard and poster advertising, promoting a hire-the-handicapped campaign.

The Information Service also assisted in the production of a large mobile display for the first Canadian Conference on Aging, which was held in Toronto in January, and co-operated in the production of a series of radio spot-announcements, heard from coast to coast, promoting employment of older workers.

Technical and Vocational Training. A major project was the production of a 30-minute colour film "Wayne and Shuster Look at Technical Training in Canada". Made in co-operation with the Sun Life Assurance Company, and distributed by the National Film Board, the film was ready for its premiere during "Education Week" in March and was seen by 25,000 people.

The "Stay at School" campaign was continued throughout the year with a great deal of free time being contributed by radio stations across Canada. In March, a new set of messages recorded by prominent entertainers were produced. Radio stations contributed free time valued at slightly more than \$350,000 in support of the campaign.

Regular issues of *Technical and Vocational Education in Canada* were produced in both French and English. The publication is designed to assist individuals and organizations actively engaged in or connected with Canada's manpower training and development program, and has a circulation in excess of 16,000

FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Financial and Administrative Services division was organized to provide an advisory service to the Deputy Minister in the field of financial management and establish a capability in essential administrative support services.

The organization has been based on the recommendations of the firm of Urwick. Currie Limited, management consultants, who were employed to examine the organization, functions, systems and policies of the Department in the areas of financial and personnel management, with a view to implementing new management concepts arising from the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Government Organization. Although the management consultant study was carried out prior to the reorganization of the Department, the principles and procedures recommended have been generally accepted and are being applied to the administration of the new Department.

Financial and Administrative Services is made up of: the Financial Services Section, responsible for the preparation of departmental estimates, financial management systems and controls and financial reporting; the Administrative Services Section, responsible for records management, supplies and stores, stenographic services, accommodation and furnishings and other administrative services; the Management Services Section, responsible for organization, methods and procedure analysis, data processing and management information systems; and the Internal Audit Section, responsible for reviewing within the Department the effectiveness of controls, records, etc., and areas for improvement.

PERSONNEL SERVICE

The management consultant's report, referred to above, recommended a new approach to all aspects of personnel management and provided a blueprint for the development of a personnel organization. The organization proposals were quickly modified to meet the needs of the new Department as established in January, 1966, and active steps were taken to staff the new organization.

Major staff appraisal programs were undertaken in connection with the staffing of the Overseas Service of the Immigration Branch and the Canada Manpower Division. The latter program was undertaken in conjunction with representatives of the Civil Service Commission.

Much work was done in connection with the application to the Department of the Government's Classification Revision Program.

Plans were made, and staff was sought for intensive additional training of the Department's personnel, especially in the Manpower Division.

CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP BRANCH

The Canadian Citizenship Branch continued to strive toward the achievement of its main objectives—to promote more effective group relations in Canada and fuller community participation by all Canadians through the provision of technical advisory services, program materials, research and grants. The Branch was reorganized so as to place greater emphasis on programs of a national character. One of the significant steps in this direction was the division of the general responsibilities of the Branch into a number of program areas.

The Branch Maintains field offices in: Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Sudbury, Montreal, Quebec City, and Moncton which serves the Atlantic provinces.

IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION

Discussions took place with the Immigration Branch, in order to examine departmental services to immigrants and to define more clearly the division of responsibility between the two Branches.

The Citizenship Branch continued to be active in promoting programs connected with immigrant reception and adjustment, and language instruction. Working closely with the provincial Departments of Education, local School Boards and volunteer organizations, the Branch promoted an extension of language instruction programs to include daytime classes for special categories such as housewives, shift-workers and others, and summer classes for newly arrived immigrants who would otherwise have to wait some months before taking the concentrated six-week course in a metropolitan area. In Toronto, the Board of Education paid increased attention to the problem of teaching English more effectively to immigrant children attending city schools, in order to help them progress academically at the same rate as the Canadian born.

The Branch continued to answer individual immigrants' requests for publications in the *Citizenship Series* designed to assist them with Canadian geography, history, government and resources. These publications were also widely used in language and citizenship classes.

The Branch assisted the International Institute of Metropolitan Toronto financially in the preparation of a *Report on Newcomers and New Learning*, a publication designed to deal with problems related to language, and technical and vocational instruction for newly arrived immigrants.

INDIAN INTEGRATION

Extensive discussions with the Indian Affairs Branch led to the development of a formula for the division of responsibility between the two Branches. In particular the Branch worked closely with such organizations as Friendship Centres, the Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada, the National Indian Council and the Canadian Indian Youth Council. Assistance was given to the Indian-Eskimo Association to organize a course for the personnel of the Friendship Centres. The Branch also conducted a survey of all Friendship Centres and made its findings available to students at the I.E.A. course. Technical advisory services were provided together with some financial

support to the newly formed Canadian Indian Youth Council as a means of providing Indian youth with a framework within which they can make a maximum contribution to the life of their ethnic group.

MULTI-ETHNIC ACTIVITIES

A highlight of the year was the creation of the Canadian Folk Arts Council, established under the auspices of the Centennial Commission, for the purpose of co-ordinating and strengthening activities in the field of folk music, dancing and the preservation of cultural traditions brought to Canada by the various ethnic groups. The Citizenship Branch has followed these activities closely. One of its officers was appointed to represent the Branch at most of the conferences held by the Canadian Folk Arts Council and at the founding of the Ontario and Quebec Folk Arts Councils. The Branch assumed joint responsibility with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, for the presentation of a program of folk music and dancing on Parliament Hill on Dominion Day, involving numerous performing groups from across Canada. With this resurgence, much of the emphasis now is being directed toward planning by the various provincial councils for the Centennial-year observances.

CANADIAN IDENTITY

The Citizenship Branch increased its involvement in national programs of educational and cultural travel. Under this program, Canadians from one part of the country can see and learn how Canadians live in different parts of Canada, and, thereby, gain a clearer appreciation of Canada as a national entity.

A seminar in International Camping, attended by camping directors, was organized by the Canadian Camping Association with the assistance of the Branch in order to assess some existing travel programs with the object of advancing intercultural appreciation.

Several of the camps held during the year were assisted by the Centennial Commission Youth Travel Exchange program. The camp programs with which the Citizenship Branch was involved included: The National Camp of Youth Exchange; a bilingual leadership camp staged by Le Centre des Jeunes, Sudbury; the Teen Camp on inter-cultural understanding and leadership training, sponsored by the Manitoba Farm Bureau; and the Goldeye Camp, which promotes understanding between Indians and non-Indians and is sponsored by the Farm Women's Union of Alberta. The need for a second reprinting of the pamphlet *Young Canadians on the Move*, which describes the Youth Travel Exchange program of the Centennial Commission, indicated a widespread growth of interest.

YOUTH SERVICES

Volunteer bureaux and newspapers across the country have reported an increased participation of youth in volunteer projects. The Company of Young Canadians, in which the Director of the Citizenship Branch participated as a member of the organizing committee, will provide a challenge for youth's high ideals of service and an opportunity for youth to contribute to the solution of social and economic problems.

Youth agencies are also engaged in adjusting and changing their programs to meet expanding needs. Branch officers were active in the new national programs of the Y.W.C.A. and the Boy Scouts of Canada. Several group discussions on communication between adolescents and adults were held. The Trail (B.C.) Council of Women, in co-operation with other community agencies, and with the Branch, held a series of five lecture-discussion evenings on the adolescent. An Acadian Youth Seminar was

held in New Brunswick with delegates attending from all provinces. In southwestern Ontario, the Junior Chamber of Commerce held a residential seminar entitled "Canadianism".

HUMAN RIGHTS

Preparations were made during the year for the development of a National Program on Human Rights. In the spring of 1965, Canada's three-year term as a member country of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights came to an end. During the period of its membership, the Canadian delegation participated actively in the work of the Commission. Branch activities are expected to intensify during the next two-years with the approach of the International Year on Human Rights which takes place in 1968. A projected plan of action leading up to the celebration of International Year will include: a review of the progress made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; an evaluation of the effectiveness of the methods used in Canada in the field of human rights and the formulation of a program of further measures to be taken subsequent to the celebration of human rights year.

The director of the Branch, as head of the Canadian delegation, attended a seminar on multi-national society, which was organized in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, in co-operation with the Government of Yugoslavia.

The Branch continued to distribute, on request, booklets relating to human rights. Those in greatest demand include: *The Canadian Women Today* and, *Let's Take a Look at Prejudice and Discrimination*. Special attention was paid to the subject of human rights in current issues of the periodical *Citizen* through the publication of articles on the subjects "A New Approach to Human Rights" and "A Challenge in Human Rights".

CITIZENSHIP DEVELOPMENT

Throughout the year, the Branch worked closely with a national committee established by the National Council of Women to study volunteer participation of women in public affairs and to prepare a specific program on leadership development for women. Voluntary action was also the subject of a paper produced by a special committee of the Canadian Association for Adult Education and presented at the Winter Conference of Sociologists of Eastern Canada.

Citizenship development was featured prominently by the publication in the Branch periodical, *Citizen*, of articles on such topics as bilingualism and biculturalism, intergroup relations, and the responsibilities of citizenship. Certain articles were reprinted in booklet form. Included among these were: "Canada at the Crossroads", a series of five articles on bilingualism and biculturalism which aims at contributing to a better understanding of the broad subject of French-English relations in Canada, "Etiquette for Canada's National Flag", "Citizenship in a Democracy" and "What It Means to Become a Canadian Citizen".

The Branch produced a film on aspects of community and intergroup relations. Entitled *The Shattered Silence*, the film depicts some of the factors that must be taken into account in demonstrating respect for the rights of others and the need for active participation in community affairs. This film with discussion guide, will be available to the public generally and to organizations and study groups interested in these topics.

A further film entitled *The Meeting* was also completed at the end of the fiscal year. The film designed for discussion group use, deals with the problem of leadership, and individual and group rights. Both French and English versions will be available for the use of voluntary organizations and groups in time for the opening of fall programs.

A new cover, marking Centennial year, was designed for booklets in the Citizenship Series. The first to appear was *Our History* with new photographs and revised text.

CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH

The Branch supplied 123,940 certificates of citizenship in 1965, slightly more than in 1964. Of this figure 63,844 were granted to immigrants—about the same as in the previous year, and 60,096 were issued to Canadians who applied for proof of their status.

The Branch continued to extend its services by opening additional offices during the year. The Canadian Citizenship Court established in Hamilton now handles citizenship registration matters in St. Catharines, Kitchener and surrounding areas, while the Court in London has undertaken this responsibility for the counties of Brant and Perth in Ontario. Most of the Federal Courts of Citizenship are now organized so that their officers can travel to smaller centres near their permanent locations to provide more readily available service to the public. Approximately 70 per cent of the total number of citizenship applications are handled through Canadian Citizenship Courts and, as the departmental services are further extended, this figure can be expected to increase.

Canadian Citizenship Courts permanently staffed now exist in Moncton, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver; sub-offices are located at Brampton and St. Catharines, Kitchener and Windsor. There is also a Citizenship Court in Fort William which handles citizenship matters in the Thunder Bay District of Ontario. In addition, several persons have been appointed Courts of Citizenship in remote areas of the country. Where Departmental facilities are not available the Courts of the land receive citizenship applications, hear applicants and present certificates.

Greater emphasis has been placed on publicising the existence of Branch and Court facilities with a view to acquainting the public with the services available and to encourage newcomers to Canada to apply for citizenship and Canadians to seek proof of their status. The Courts themselves are encouraged and expected to promote their own activities by contact with individuals, organizations and news media in the areas they serve.

A large number of voluntary organizations provide invaluable assistance to the Branch by helping to make new citizens feel more and more a part of the Canadian community. They do this by contact with those applying for citizenship, through attendance at citizenship ceremonies and sponsoring and arranging receptions for persons being granted citizenship. The Branch co-operates with these organizations by assisting them in turn when they wish to sponsor arrangements for their members and others to obtain certificates of citizenship. In addition to their regular presentations, from time to time, and especially during Citizenship Week, the Courts of Canadian Citizenship hold special ceremonies for presentations of certificates in conjunction with voluntary organizations.

Tables 1 and 2 show the categories of persons who have acquired certificates of Canadian citizenship since January 1, 1947 and the country of the former nationality of those to whom Canadian citizenship was granted during 1965.

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

On January 1, 1966, in accordance with the provisions of Order in Council, P.C. 1965-2285, the control and supervision of the Indian Affairs Branch, together with the powers, duties or functions relating to Indian Affairs, were transferred from the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration to the Minister of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources.

The following is therefore a brief summary of activities which are covered more fully in the report of that Department. Tables for the full fiscal year are included in the Appendix to this report.

The 1965-66 fiscal year was characterized in the Indian Affairs Branch by change and growth—changes in the organization of the Branch, featuring decentralization and wider delegation of administrative authority and accountability, in order to further the progress of the Indian people more effectively; and growth in the numbers and scope of programs associated with their economic and social advancement.

Expenditure by the Branch from appropriated funds was considerably in excess of \$81,000,000. This was approximately \$17,000,000 greater than the aggregate for the previous year, and reflected the continuing expansion in Indian population, which is increasing at an annual net rate of about 3 per cent. The increased expenditure included some \$6,000,000 more for education, an additional \$2,000,000 for Indian housing assistance, and an increase of over \$4,000,000 in connection with the adoption of provincial standards of welfare assistance.

The Community Development program, announced in the previous year, completed a substantial part of its staff recruitment and training, and was entering the implementation stage on a wide front at the year-end. Community Development principles are being stressed in all fields of Indian activity with which the Branch is concerned. Training courses were given not only to newly recruited officials who will be primarily concerned with this feature of the Branch operations but also to Agency Superintendents, Assistants, and other staff members from all areas of Branch administration. Courses and seminars will continue, as it is most important that community development principles and methods should be followed in all phases of the Branch's work.

The key position occupied by education was again indicated by the fact that the Education Directorate was allotted approximately one-half of all the funds voted by Parliament for the work of the Branch. The emphasis on attendance of Indian children at provincial schools with non-Indian students was again in evidence. More than 47 per cent of all Indian students now attend provincial schools.

While increasing attention was paid to matters in the economic development field, other needs of the Indian people were not overlooked. A Cultural Affairs Section was established for the purpose of assisting in the preservation, growth and expression of Canadian Indian culture. Another significant development was the adoption by the Branch under its welfare program of the same rates and eligibility conditions for social assistance as those which apply to other recipients in those areas where the provincial rates formerly exceeded Branch scales. By this action the Branch ensured that Indians who find it necessary to accept social assistance from the Branch will receive at least the same level of benefits as non-Indians.

The extension of provincial services to Indians is encouraged wherever feasible, in order that existing services may be provided on the same basis to Indian and non-Indian alike, without unnecessary duplication. Some provincial services are already provided and others will be made available where the provinces agree to the necessary arrangements and the Band Councils wish to obtain them. This does not mean, however, that the federal government has any intention of avoiding or delegating its constitutional responsibilities.

Arrangements concluded with provinces during the year included a master agreement with Manitoba for the education of Indian children in joint schools; financial assistance to Newfoundland on an expanded scale to help in the Province's administration of Indians (and Eskimos) in Labrador; forest fire protection and suppression agreements with Saskatchewan and New Brunswick; an agreement covering cost-sharing of several Indian parks in Ontario under provincial legislation; a one-year renewal of a fur conservation agreement with Saskatchewan; and a handicraft production and marketing agreement with Alberta. Enabling agreements, to provide welfare and community development services, subject to Band Council approval in every case, were sent to provincial governments for perusal and consideration. The proposed agreements were under consideration at the year-end.

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Table 1. Summary of Principal Components of Canada's Population, 1861-1961

Period	Intercensal Years Data			Population at End of Decade		
	Births	Deaths	Immigration	Total	Canadian Born	Foreign Born
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1861-1871.....	1,369	718	183	3,689	3,064	625
1871-1881.....	1,477	754	353	4,325	3,722	603
1881-1891.....	1,538	824	903	4,833	4,189	644
1891-1901.....	1,546	828	326	5,371	4,672	699
1901-1911.....	1,931	811	1,759	7,207	5,620	1,587
1911-1921.....	2,338	988 ⁽¹⁾	1,612	8,788	6,832	1,956
1921-1931.....	2,415	1,055	1,203	10,377	8,069	2,308
1931-1941.....	2,294	1,072	150	11,507	9,488	2,019
1941-1951.....	3,186	1,214	548	14,009 ⁽²⁾	11,949	2,060
1951-1961.....	4,468	1,320	1,543	18,238	15,394	2,844

(1)Excludes extra mortality associated with World War I, estimated at 120,000.

(2)Includes Newfoundland which had a population of 361,416 in 1951.

Table 2. Immigration to Canada by Calendar Year, 1852-1965

1852.....	29,307	1881.....	47,991	1910.....	286,839	1939.....	16,994
1853.....	29,464	1882.....	112,458	1911.....	331,288	1940.....	11,324
1854.....	37,263	1883.....	133,624	1912.....	375,756	1941.....	9,329
1855.....	25,296	1884.....	103,824	1913.....	400,870	1942.....	7,576
1856.....	22,544	1885.....	79,169	1914.....	150,484	1943.....	8,504
1857.....	33,854	1886.....	69,152	1915.....	36,665	1944.....	12,801
1858.....	12,339	1887.....	84,526	1916.....	55,914	1945.....	22,722
1859.....	6,300	1888.....	88,766	1917.....	72,910	1946.....	71,719
1860.....	6,276	1889.....	91,600	1918.....	41,845	1947.....	64,127
1861.....	13,589	1890.....	75,067	1919.....	107,698	1948.....	125,414
1862.....	18,294	1891.....	82,165	1920.....	138,824	1949.....	95,217
1863.....	21,000	1892.....	30,996	1921.....	91,728	1950.....	73,912
1864.....	24,779	1893.....	29,633	1922.....	64,224	1951.....	194,391
1865.....	18,958	1894.....	20,829	1923.....	133,729	1952.....	164,498
1866.....	11,427	1895.....	18,790	1924.....	124,164	1953.....	168,868
1867.....	10,666	1896.....	16,835	1925.....	84,907	1954.....	154,227
1868.....	12,765	1897.....	21,716	1926.....	135,982	1955.....	109,946
1869.....	18,630	1898.....	31,900	1927.....	158,886	1956.....	164,857
1870.....	24,706	1899.....	44,543	1928.....	166,783	1957.....	282,164
1871.....	27,773	1900.....	41,681	1929.....	164,993	1958.....	124,851
1872.....	36,578	1901.....	55,747	1930.....	104,806	1959.....	106,928
1873.....	50,050	1902.....	89,102	1931.....	27,530	1960.....	104,111
1874.....	39,373	1903.....	138,660	1932.....	20,591	1961.....	71,689
1875.....	27,382	1904.....	131,252	1933.....	14,382	1962.....	74,586
1876.....	25,633	1905.....	141,465	1934.....	12,476	1963.....	93,151
1877.....	27,082	1906.....	211,653	1935.....	11,277	1964.....	112,606
1878.....	29,807	1907.....	272,409	1936.....	11,643	1965.....	146,758
1879.....	40,492	1908.....	143,326	1937.....	15,101		
1880.....	38,505	1909.....	173,694	1938.....	17,244		

Table 3. Age Group, Sex and Marital Status of Immigrants, 1965

Age Group	Grand Total	MALES					FEMALES						
		Single	Married	Wid- owed	Divorced	Sepa- rated	Total	Single	Married	Wid- owed	Divorced	Sepa- rated	Total
0-4.....	15,298	7,873					7,873	7,425					7,425
5-9.....	12,632	6,593					6,593	6,039					6,039
10-14.....	8,895	4,511					4,511	4,381					4,384
15-19.....	12,041	5,813	76				5,889	4,665	3			2	6,152
20-24.....	25,843	9,738	2,614	3	12	10	12,377	6,838	6,554	11	39	24	13,466
25-29.....	24,661	6,689	6,561	7	85	33	13,375	3,967	7,164	22	95	38	11,286
30-34.....	15,534	2,101	6,320	8	113	43	8,585	1,453	5,312	37	117	30	6,949
35-39.....	10,292	825	4,705	16	81	29	5,656	663	3,763	45	118	47	4,636
40-44.....	6,418	282	3,122	17	66	29	3,516	287	2,344	114	124	33	2,902
45-49.....	3,556	97	1,610	11	31	19	1,768	170	1,324	163	89	42	1,788
50-54.....	3,141	62	1,272	44	23	6	1,407	101	1,111	402	76	44	1,734
55-59.....	2,687	28	951	57	15	6	1,057	93	893	532	81	31	1,630
60-64.....	2,174	17	650	62	12	14	755	64	632	637	49	37	1,419
65-69.....	1,808	23	514	140	21	10	708	66	362	617	35	20	1,100
70 and over.....	1,778	25	358	238	12	4	637	72	218	817	20	14	1,141
TOTAL.....	146,758	44,677	28,753	603	471	203	74,707	36,284	31,162	3,397	846	362	72,051

Table 4. Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants Calendar Year 1965

Country of Last Permanent Residence	CANADA	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories Yukon
Algeria	10					5	5					
Arabia, Saudi	7					5	2					
Argentina	489	2		4	2	120	282	14	7	21	37	
Australia	2,150	7	3	5	1	216	849	26	22	147	872	2
Austria	1,472	5		4	11	278	805	91	25	105	147	1
Belgium	977	4		10	17	530	263	73	32	20	28	
Bermuda	120				1	26	79			2	12	
Brazil	587	1		8		140	356	18	9	16	34	5
Britain	39,857	298	32	478	324	3,781	24,377	1,180	924	2,535	5,901	27
England	28,820	216	14	365	260	3,042	16,795	923	721	1,972	4,499	13
Northern Ireland	1,934	6		7	8	131	1,405	36	38	96	195	12
Scotland	8,363	75	18	87	42	552	5,790	177	133	401	1,086	2
Wales	682	1		19	14	53	346	43	32	61	113	
Lesser Br. Isles	58					3	41	1		5	8	
Bulgaria	13					2	11					
Ceylon	126					9	87	5		5	20	
China	197			9	6	17	80	29	17	8	31	
Czechoslovakia	68					15	44	3		1	3	
Denmark	859	3		11	2	72	411	32	14	100	214	
Egypt	1,378	1		3	5	1,012	315	21	3	13	5	
Finland	504			3	7	43	350	6	1	7	87	
France	5,225	4		19	26	3,912	946	63	14	83	157	1
Germany	8,927	9	1	86	145	1,220	4,904	434	202	687	1,233	
Greece	5,642	1	2	78	13	2,390	2,815	81	36	82	144	
Hong Kong	4,155	24	7	42	29	576	1,335	103	243	502	1,279	15
Hungary	453				2	88	263	12	10	35	40	3
Iceland	7					3	1				2	
India	2,241	3	4	93	36	418	924	58	69	107	529	
Iran	136				3	79	32	2	3	4	13	
Ireland (Republic)	861	9		4	2	65	566	27	20	66	92	10
Israel	822			2		479	319	14		5	3	
Italy	26,398	6		41	15	5,984	18,457	309	75	517	986	8
Japan	209			1		20	77	9	6		76	
Latvia	4						2			1	1	
Lebanon	602		2	30	18	237	261		1	46	7	
Lithuania	22						2					
Luxemburg	2					14	7				1	
Malta	1,055			5	3	3	982	11	2	36	13	
Mexico	147					14	46	28	7	9	40	2
Morocco	834					713	118	1			2	
Netherlands, The	2,619	6	3	23	9	255	1,408	65	38	325	483	4
New Zealand	561			3		37	192	15	13	37	264	
Norway	324	10	5		2	67	87	11	9	29	95	
Pakistan	423			14	2	213	138	7	10	21	18	
Poland	1,975			1	1	215	1,245	196	43	204	70	
Portugal	5,734	25		54	7	1,114	3,627	223	31	127	526	
Roumania	55					11	40	1	1		2	
South Africa (Republic)	545	3		2	4	85	294	8	20	40	88	1
Spain	837			8	8	446	281	26	2	18	48	
Sweden	361			3	5	79	155	9	6	17	85	2
Switzerland	2,169	1		7	7	1,001	871	11	13	64	193	1
Syria	71				1	35	18		1	5	11	
Tunisia	12					12						
Turkey	469	2		2	8	241	162	1	1	6	46	
U.S.S.R.	157					7	84	24	2	17	23	
United States	15,143	137	76	471	295	2,225	6,099	373	421	1,580	3,434	32
Yugoslavia	1,230					91	957	19	12	64	84	3
Africa, n.e.s.	417			16	13	45	149	12	37	56	89	
Asia, n.e.s.	2,226	37	2	20	34	230	1,073	127	201	113	387	2
Central America	39				1	8	15	1	4	4	6	
Europe, n.e.s.	9					6	1	2				
South America, n.e.s.	1,395	4		6	2	278	824	62	14	54	151	
West Indies	3,095	2		37	6	1,135	1,590	103	26	70	116	10
Other Countries, n.e.s.	336					24	19	1	1	16	275	
TOTAL	146,758	604	137	1,612	1,074	30,346	79,702	3,948	2,649	8,049	18,502	135

n.e.s. means "not elsewhere specified".

Table 5. Immigration to Canada by Ethnic Origin, 1925-1965

Ethnic Origin	1925-1934			1935-1944			1945-1954			1955-1964			1965		
	Ten Years Ended Dec. 31 1934	Ten Years Ended Dec. 31 1944	Ten Years Ended Dec. 31 1954	Eight Years Ended Dec. 31 1962	From Overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	From Overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	From Overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	From Overseas	Total
Albanian.....	162	29	234	195	51	154	51	20	9	29	24	7	31		
Arabian.....	37	12	221	587	153	932	154	205	14	214	871	3	263		
Armenian.....	418	40	400	2,184	899	33	154	841	16	855	871	16	863		
Austrian*				11,084	538	50	588	671	80	751	760	53	807		
Belgian.....	8,423	811	10,790	9,885	509	30	539	674	49	723	680	35	815		
British.....	414,136	66,947	400,148	335,703	25,256	5,844	31,100	29,928	6,271	36,199	39,523	7,698	47,221		
English.....	218,451	43,798	257,132	208,287	14,653	3,215	17,868	17,725	3,611	21,336	24,192	4,601	26,797		
Irish.....	72,901	10,013	47,152	48,242	3,325	1,442	4,767	7,775	1,454	6,321	4,665	1,572	7,893		
Scottish.....	109,088	12,006	87,618	71,453	6,667	1,067	7,734	7,571	1,066	8,637	9,371	1,321	10,692		
Welsh.....	13,696	1,130	8,055	7,721	611	120	7,311	857	140	997	1,295	187	1,484		
Bulgarian.....	1,370	122	824	301	23	23	23	32	3	35	73	2	75		
Chinese.....	7	1	11,576	14,779	1,502	69	1,571	3,176	34	3,210	5,182	52	5,234		
Czech and Slovak.....	25,749	5,629	10,966	2,006	77	83	160	162	75	237	207	99	306		
Danish.....	16,083	635	13,010	19,048	612	131	743	739	113	852	895	162	1,057		
East Indian.....	551	88	945	4,428	1,301	85	1,386	2,030	47	2,077	3,435	56	3,491		
Estonian.....	525	33	13,422	1,080	63	6	69	44	13	57	59	6	65		
Finnish.....	23,228	481	9,596	8,717	285	40	325	415	61	476	580	76	656		
French.....	31,814	8,485	31,035	27,230	2,559	732	3,291	3,155	889	4,044	3,367	1,041	4,408		
German**.....	94,235	7,098	157,558	134,588	4,906	1,644	6,550	5,128	1,963	7,091	7,454	2,378	9,832		
Greek.....	3,514	680	13,055	37,821	5,554	93	5,647	5,127	73	5,200	6,630	100	6,730		
Hungarian.....	30,978	2,497	12,263	41,517	902	93	995	987	67	1,054	1,212	111	1,323		
Icelandic.....	349	61	266	234	12	6	18	16	1	17	3	6	9		
Italian.....	14,855	62	149	149	41	31	72	35	3	38	137	7	144		
Japanese.....	2,337	2,358	116,774	187,789	15,837	307	16,194	21,091	417	21,508	28,893	467	29,360		
Jewish.....	28,398	469	42,308	1,250	174	25	199	137	26	163	203	16	219		
Latvian.....	3,377	6,440	23,024	23,024	1,697	483	2,180	2,636	477	3,113	2,269	547	2,816		
Lithuanian.....	5,373	262	13,247	1,833	72	20	92	48	19	67	81	16	97		
Maltese.....	186	15	5,833	1,156	46	27	73	49	35	84	54	41	95		
Mexican.....	19	15	5,833	3,564	895	11	906	1,191	9	1,200	1,130	3	1,133		
Negro.....	327	390	1,890	7,510	14	10	24	22	5	27	38	17	55		
Netherlands.....	13,088	2,278	110,655	52,180	2,710	183	2,893	2,470	157	2,627	3,853	212	4,065		
North American Indian.....	1,871	1,077	223	239	369	1	2,181	2,061	403	2,464	2,628	371	2,999		
Norwegian.....	21,871	1,026	6,872	5,998	288	214	502	289	26	28	1	31	32		
Polish.....	38,394	3,092	61,288	23,267	1,866	203	2,069	2,009	191	2,200	2,566	303	2,862		
Portuguese.....	117	50	2,655	26,470	4,689	103	4,792	6,035	30	6,109	7,040	29	7,069		
Romanian.....	7,168	378	3,764	1,293	153	163	313	135	30	155	127	28	155		
Russian.....	385	18	2,024	5,941	108	69	177	135	30	201	174	86	260		
Spanish.....	19,020	947	4,179	4,230	1,351	117	1,468	1,498	143	1,641	1,732	117	1,909		
Swedish.....	3,614	565	5,731	6,825	588	73	661	737	96	833	1,234	311	1,545		
Swiss.....	986	217	1,293	3,011	659	40	699	1,164	235	1,403	1,207	94	1,594		
Syrian.....	66	3	123	804	285	25	310	325	14	341	521	14	531		
Turkish.....	59,895	6,295	34,232	3,103	164	51	215	154	48	203	230	53	283		
Ukrainian.....	18,411	2,130	15,726	24,459	2,383	66	2,449	3,055	61	3,116	3,151	69	3,220		
Yugoslavian.....			145	1,508	611	163	2,449	1,758	68	1,826	3,629	118	3,747		
Others.....							93,151	100,041	12,565	112,606	131,615	15,143	146,758		
TOTAL.....	891,336	122,793	1,135,095	1,039,132	81,415	11,736	93,151	100,041	12,565	112,606	131,615	15,143	146,758		

*Included with German prior to 1953.

**Includes Austrian up to an including 1952; also in the five year period ended Dec. 31, 1954.

Table 6. Ethnic Origin (or Groups of Origins⁽¹⁾) and Country

Country of Last Permanent Residence	British														
	TOTAL	Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	TOTAL	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh	Bulgarian	Ceylonese	Chinese	Czech & Slovak
1 Algeria	10														
2 Arabia, Saudi	489			12			16	15		1					6
3 Argentina	2,450	3	1	2	14	3	1,483	1,065	200	184	34	21	1	13	4
4 Australia	1,472	4		581			17	1	12	3	1	1	3	1	12
5 Austria	977		1		5605		56	38	2	15	1			1	65
6 Belgium	120						8	3							1
7 Bermuda	587			5	1		8	3							10
8 Brazil	39,857	5	24	46	16	35,204	21,579	3,546	8,864	1,215	1	16	1	135	25
9 Britain	28,820	5	24	40	16	24,455	20,932	1,410	1,369	744	1	16	135	24	47
10 England	1,934			3			1,907	721	1,795	36	4			3	502
11 Northern Ireland	8,363				2		8,147	374	319	7,430	24			3	241
12 Scotland	682						651	164	15	29	443			1	19
13 Wales	58			1			44	37	7						8
14 Lesser Br. Isles	13						9	9							2
15 Bulgaria	126											13	80		23
16 Ceylon	197													196	
17 China	68														61
18 Czechoslovakia	859			1		1	7	4		3				2	784
19 Denmark	1,378	4	28	407			3	2	1						1
20 Egypt	504						1	1							5
21 Estonia	5,225		4	28	7	12	28	23	4			1	4	3	2
22 Finland	8,927	1	77	6	40	3	119	107	6	6		5	5	21	17
23 France	5,642			47			3	3				5			3
24 Germany	4,155						38	23	3	12				24,059	
25 Greece	453				1							1			
26 Hong Kong	7														
27 Hungary	2,241						76	73	1	2				1	164
28 Iceland	136		1	27	1		2	2							
29 India	861						834	50	776	7	1			2	
30 Iran	822						1	1				2			2
31 Ireland (Republic)	26,398	8		4	2		6	5	1			6		1	6
32 Israel	209						12	12						1	2
33 Italy	4														
34 Japan	602		42	89	1	1	2	2							
35 Latvia	2														
36 Lebanon	2						2	1	1						
37 Lithuania	1,055						3	3							
38 Luxembourg	147				1		4	4							
39 Malta	834											1		2	
40 Mexico	2,619		1		3	2	28	25		3				2	2
41 Morocco	561						503	364	44	90	5			1	
42 Netherlands, The	324						29	7	2	3		1		2	
43 New Zealand	423		3				29	22	2	5				1	
44 Norway	1,975														
45 Pakistan	5,734						11	11						1	
46 Poland	55						1	1							
47 Portugal	19														
48 Roumania	545					1	255	187	18	41	9			8	5
49 St. Pierre & Miquelon	837				1		6	6						4	
50 South Africa (Republic)	361			4	6		22	16	1	2	3				12
51 Spain	2,169		1		45	2	47	43	1	2	1	1		1	4
52 Sweden	71		8	23											
53 Switzerland	12		1												
54 Syria	469		4		81							5			2
55 Tunisia	157														
56 Turkey	15,143	7	3	16	53	25	7,698	4,618	1,572	1,321	187	2		52	99
57 U.S.S.R.	1,230														
58 United States	417					3	212	152	23	25	12			7	162
59 Yugoslavia	2,226		52	34	2		41	25	2	11	3			211	56
60 Africa, n.e.s.(2)	39				1		8	5	2	1				1	
61 Asia, n.e.s.(2)	9														
62 Central America	1,395			3	3		117	78	15	23	1	4		51	2
63 Europe, n.e.s.(2)	3,095				4	1	296	206	12	70	8			125	6
64 South America, n.e.s.(2)	317						2	1	1					151	98
65 West Indies															278
66 Other Countries, n.e.s.(2)															145
67 TOTAL	146,758	31	263	887	819	675	47,221	28,810	6,237	10,692	1,482	75	101	5,234	306
															1,057
															3,491
															427
															65
															656
															4,408

(1) Groupings of origins or of countries are used as a practical measure and are not to be interpreted as non-recognition of the component origins or countries.

(2) n.e.s. means "not elsewhere specified".

of Last Permanent Residence of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1965

German	Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Pakistani	Polish	Portuguese	Romanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavic	Others	
39 91 41 2 2 72 248 222 2 21 2 1	27 7 188 44 13 16 85 145 1 17 7 1	19 62 13 1 2 39 145 17 1 7 8			251 94 155 5 84 302 268 32 2		19 32 10 30 13 7 30 9 32 2	2 8 11 4 1 5 28 44 1 34 4	2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 4			16 1 64 63 1					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 19 24 36 5 12 163 85 372 341 30 1	1 3 5 13 2 9 2 17 17 5 2 3	1 5 11 9 41 28 26 1 1 6	1 9 34 5 22 41 95 89 12 1 6	1 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 9 2 20 68 3 5 3	30 73 471 6 15 47 40 15 102 921 21 61 21 1 51 14 1020 12 36 43 52 92 28 8 29 530 131 32 433 634 35 37 38 739 340 741 142 1243 344 845 146 447 48 49 50 451 52 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67		
1 7 3	1 3 96	2 7 1		1 45		1		1 8 40		230		2			2	5 1	1	8 4	2		1 1	2 1	1 1	4 4	130 33	2 2		16		
1 29 6,369 15,566	33 378 100 1	66 100 1	3 21	649 608 1		1	151 20 12	2 6 8		1	1	1 1	1 1	9 4	2 24	1 1	14	83 33	515 36	7 2	18 5	256 104	7 2	20 8	12 5	2 2 3	3 28	252 560		
2 1 1 1 3 2 3	1 1 2 4 1	432 2 9 66					15 19 28 4 696 38			1		2						1 4 6	2 23 6	39 3	1 1	5 5	1 6	1 1			417			
3 1	4 3	3 1		1 9	1 25,834	181	2 4 421	2 8		2		1,044 35			1 20										9 2					
27 16 4 4	17 14 7 4	1 14 7 4	1 1	31 1 1		1	733 3								12,302 7 2 1280 4		1 2 3 192	6 3 4 2	27 1 1	1 4 2	1 16 1	38 26 46		8 1		14	3 1			
4 13	5		1				5 21		3									1,907 5,714	31 26		1 1		3 3				36 13			
42 6 18 138	7 5 1 4	5 1 2 47		18 3 571		1	12 3 3			1 13 4				35 2	57 4 1	3 5 1		6 3 3	7 9		4 1		1 3 92	187 21,002	3 4 30	1 1 4	5 13 4	1 9		
6 32 3	66 3 100	2 3 111	3 7	4 467		16	5 1 18	1 4 1		12 41 8	2	1 3 17		212	371 303	4		10 296 3	29 28 5	4 86 4	34 117 311	1 1 20 11 1		285 94 14 6 53 51,164	3 15 7	69 124 58 1759 600 61 62 63 64 65 66 67				
188 14 1	5 3	21		203 6			23 12	6 6						207 2,144	6 6	1 2		6 3	229 63	14 3	132 43	6 6	2 3		1 9	26				
9,832	6,730	1,323	9	144	29,360	219	2,816	97	763	95	11	1,133	55	4,065	2,999	649	252	2,862	7,069	155	260	1,909	545	1,194	241	527	283	3,220	2,225	67

Table 7. Ethnic Origin (or Groups of Origins⁽¹⁾) and Country

Country of Citizenship	TOTAL	Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	British				Bulgarian	Ceylonese	Chinese	Czech & Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	French
							TOTAL	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh									
1 Albania	4	4																		
2 Arabia, Saudi	2		1																	
3 Argentina	253																			
4 Australia	2,322	3		4	15	1	4	1,683	1,198	219	224	42		6	9	12		9	13	18
5 Austria	770				705									1			1	1		
6 Belgium	645					623								1						
7 Brazil	244						2							1						
8 Britain & Colonies	42,785		5	21	30	14	36,080	22,568	3,162	9,095	1,255	1	10	1,491	20	12	695	13	14	100
9 Bulgaria	141											22								
10 Ceylon	3,375						9		8	1			91				20			3
11 China	80													3,371						
12 Czechoslovakia	874						2		2					65						
13 Denmark	1,270	1	50	368			1		1					1	863			2,387		1
14 Egypt	3																			
15 Estonia	558																	3		
16 Finland	3,691			11	3	9	12		11	1		2		3	1	1	2	2		3,205
17 France	7,031						10		10					1	1		1			
18 Germany	6,181		1	7													1		1	1
19 Greece	592					1						1								
20 Hungary	4																			
21 Iceland	2,386			8			44		43	1				15		2,237				1
22 India	176		2	32																
23 Iran	1,311				1		1,288		11	1,272	5						8			1
24 Ireland (Republic)	837		34	44																
25 Israel	28,397			2	4		1			1							2			3
26 Italy	188																			
27 Japan	10																			
28 Latvia	637		41	83		1											12			
29 Lebanon	5																			
30 Lithuania	11																			
31 Luxemburg	130																			1
32 Mexico	775		3											2						
33 Morocco	2,525						1		1					2						2
34 Netherlands, The	642						581		408	63	99	11		2						5
35 New Zealand	317						3								9			7		
36 Norway	470		3				19		18		1				3					
37 Pakistan	2,027															180				1
38 Poland	6,583						5		5					16						
39 Portugal	45																			
40 Roumania	581				1	1	294		211	23	53	7		8	1	6	35			14
41 South Africa (Republic)	1,414			2	1															
42 Spain	240						1		1											
43 Sweden	1,144				1		1		1			1						1	9	6
44 Switzerland	100		6	37																7
45 Syria	27		5																	
46 Tunisia	662			97								3		2						
47 Turkey	159																			
48 U.S.S.R.	13,857	7	3	14	43	22	7,014	4,195	1,477	1,177	165	2		47	96	140	36	1	5	996
49 United States	1,886				1									11						
50 Yugoslavia	119		2				48		31	11	5	1		1			18			1
51 Africa, other	2,163		99	31	2		5		5					102			15	1		3
52 Asia, other	25				1		3		1	2										2
53 Central America	619						3		3											3
54 Europe, other	431			1	2		6		6			1		4	3		2		1	1
55 South America, other	2,486				1		98		65	4	28	1		119		239				28
56 West Indies	2,526	16	8	121	6		1		1			42		43	95	8	6	7		2
57 Stateless																				
58 TOTAL	146,758	31	263	887	819	675	47,221	28,810	6,237	10,692	1,482	75	101	5,234	306	1,057	3,491	427	656	4,408

(1) Groupings of Origins or of Countries are used as a practical measure and are not to be interpreted as non-recognition of the component origins or countries.

of Citizenship of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1965

German	Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Pakistani	Polish	Portuguese	Roumanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavic	Others
187442551604	221	12643			96993102		163510263	10	5911	1		10		11,963		3503		1528	4	1412	2	35212		5	1		510	235513	237
551604	278	1678	10		38102	210	131263	130	819			505			86	29	16	305	6324	117	125	240	10	15	2	18	251	728	598
121		2				1	81	1							5					42									51
21	34			1	14		9	230				1				1	1	32							125	28		3	11
146,9483	623	189		1	12033		10062	62	11	1		1		71	4			496	7	21	1831	5222	1	62	7	1	35	1220	1411
11223	1		3				23247										4				1	1							156
223		1		2	1		7446							1				151			1	1			1	1			2
111	3	2				188	93	480							3						1	8				1		16	12
119					1		3	5	9											1					3	1		1	42
55	1	2					7545						38	1	20							39			1				33
5		4																		1		2							183
																					1								613
5		1		1																									183
																													3
																													103
83932		1					613														1								13
393	2	1			3		209			1				40	61	5		1		3	27	1	1		3			2	65
21		2		1		1	1													1	1	1						4	
				1	11		2															1,394							14
																						2	206	1,087					1M
332	84	1			3		11																						114
2,204	86	97	6	6	427	15	508	15	11	38	2	3	16	184	315	301	4		10	18	20	3388						44	
11							1														5	1							4
	230			1		1	8																						175
2																													195
																													5
951139	21	14			765	21	9	4												6	1	12						5	
																													5
																													5
9,8326,730	1,323	9144	29,360	219	2,816	97763	95	111,133	554	0,665	2,999	649	252	2,862	7,069	155	260	1,909	545	1,194	241	527	283	3,220	2,225	5			

Table 8. Country of Last Permanent Residence and

Intended Occupation	TOTAL	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bermuda	Brazil	Britain	Ceylon	China	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Egypt	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hong Kong
DESTINED TO THE LABOUR FORCE																		
MANAGERIAL																		
1 Owners, Managers, Officials.....	1,728	6	20	4	3	1	15	340	2	2	9	12			49	35	19	28
PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL																		
<i>Professional Engineers</i>																		
2 Civil.....	533	2	29	3	2		1	185	2	4	4	2	1		23	17		31
3 Mechanical.....	692	1	26	5	2	1	3	334		4	9	1	1		8	27	3	17
4 Industrial.....	80							45										
5 Electrical.....	486		11	5	1		3	236		1		4	1		14	18	2	19
6 Mining.....	117		3		2			38		1	1				4	1		2
7 Chemical.....	242	1	6	3			2	68		4		3			9	7	3	13
8 Other.....	104	1	2	2	1		2	43		1		2			7	4		1
<i>Physical Scientists</i>																		
9 Chemists.....	418		17	2	1		1	174		3	1	9			6	11	1	11
10 Geologists.....	166		8		2	1		48			1				4	2		
11 Physicists.....	108		4	1	1			55		1			2		3	5	4	1
12 Other.....	50	1	1	1				14				1				2		1
<i>Biologists, Agricultural Prof.</i>																		
13 Biological Scientists.....	114		2		1			35		3					1	1		6
14 Veterinarians.....	23		1					7				1						
15 Other.....	66	1	4		1			9		1					1	3	1	4
<i>Teachers</i>																		
16 Professors & Principals.....	1,084	1	23		20		3	271	1	10	1	3	3		42	20	1	16
17 School Teachers.....	2,408	2	204	3	43	2	3	830	1	5		6	22	1	93	31	8	30
18 Other Instructors.....	131		1		1			62				1		1	6	5	1	2
<i>Health Professionals</i>																		
19 Physicians and Surgeons.....	792	4	5	4	15	2	2	281	1	14	1	1	22		14	7	8	30
20 Dentists.....	60		2	2				19					1		1			1
21 Nurses, graduate.....	2,829	1	193	8	11	5		1,002	1	46	1	15		4	37	63	11	85
22 Nurses-in-Training.....	35		1					14							3		1	
23 Therapists.....	219		30		2			105	2		3				2	10	1	3
24 Optometrists.....	10							5										2
25 Osteopaths & Chiropractors.....	14		1		2			1										1
26 Pharmacists.....	87		12	2	1			11		1	2	5	1		1	2	3	6
27 Medical & Dental Technicians.....	309		9	5	2	1	2	118			2	4	1		1	30	4	2
28 Other.....	134		2		1			60						1	4	7	3	1
29 Law Professionals.....	49				3			17							2			
30 Religion Professionals.....	456		4	1	2		1	32	1	1			1		28	10	2	6
<i>Artists, Writers, Musicians</i>																		
31 Commercial Artists.....	137		4	2	2			56		1	2	4			7	9	1	
32 Art Teachers.....	25		5				1	5				1			4	1		1
33 Authors, Editors, Journalists.....	233		13	2	3		1	87				1			6	4		1
34 Musicians & Music Teachers.....	96	1	3		1			12		1		1			9	3	1	1
<i>Other Professionals</i>																		
35 Architects.....	210		13	1	3		3	90		1			1		5	10		7
36 Draughtsmen.....	1,589	1	30	39	11	1	5	813	1	1	10	33	1	101	116	13		16
37 Surveyors.....	85		2	2	1			33							2	6		4
38 Actuaries, Statisticians.....	39		1					11	1	1					2		2	
39 Economists.....	81		1		1		1	22				1	1	6	3			
40 Computer Programmers.....	1																	
41 Accountants, Auditors.....	412		28	2	1	3	2	143			2	4		5	5	5	3	13
42 Dietitians.....	44							5	1							2		2
43 Social Workers.....	156		5	1	1			29				1	1	2	2	9		8
44 Librarians.....	101		2	1				27	2	6				1	2	2		5
45 Interior Decorators.....	108		8	2	1			36				3		6	9	1		3
46 Photographers.....	126		6	4				35			3	3		7	13	5		4
47 Science Technicians.....	1,044	2	19	4	3		1	386	2	4	5	26	4	30	111			25
48 Other Professionals.....	351	1	9	4	3			90		2	2	1	2	17	10	1		4
TOTAL.....	16,654	21	750	112	148	16	37	5,997	16	113	7	77	161	22	523	599	84	385

Intended Occupation of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1965

Hungary	India	Ireland, Rep.	Israel	Italy	Japan	Lebanon	Luxembourg	Malta	Mexico	Netherlands, The	New Zealand	Norway	Pakistan	Poland	Portugal	Roumania	S. Africa, Rep.	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Syria	Turkey	United States	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	West Indies	Other Countries, n.e.s.(d)	
1	36	10	12	18	7	3		3	3	16	7	4	12		5		4	1	7	27		6	887			29	85	1
	36	3	2	4	1				1	1	13	2	12	6	2	1	4	1	5	9	1	11	68		1	12	32	2
	35	3	7	2						4	1	7	12				3	1	4	12	1	10	77			14	56	3
	34	6	6	4	1	2				1	3	7	9				3		5	5		8	28			7	1	4
1	20	4	5	1	2	1				2	1	2	6	1	2	2	2	1	5	4			43			1	29	5
	10	1	1						1	1		2	1			1	1		6	2	1		12			4	5	6
																											7	7
																											8	8
1	45	3	4	10	7	1			1	4	2		6	1	1		4	1		10			41		8	13	18	9
	5	1	1	9						14	3	1	2			2	2	1		3	1	1	49			2	7	10
	4			2						2	1	1	2				2	1	2	4			9				11	
	1									1		2	2				1		1		1		17				2	12
1	16	4		1	2					2	1			1						1			25		1	2	9	13
	2	1				1				8	1	1		1						1			3			1	4	14
	7	1																		1			11			7	2	15
1	72	3	5	7	9	2			1	9	6		9	3	1	9	7	1	1	6		1	447			8	33	16
	94	22	9	25	1	10		10	1	34	38	10	15	7	4	1	31	4	5	19	2	2	500		1	152	125	17
	3		2	1						1	1					1	1	1		2			27			4	6	18
	37	14	3	5	1	6			3	1	1	1	9	2	2	7	32	1	1	7	5	21	42		1	39	141	19
	3					1					1						1						15			2	9	20
	36	17	1	5	1	4		1		101	41	12	5	6	3	14	4	4	1	15		1	211		1	108	755	21
	8	9		1						2	3	1	1				5	1					5			1	1	22
																							12			3	7	23
																							1				2	24
	2	1	1	1															1			5				1	2	25
	6	1	2	4	3	1				5	4	2	2		1	1	8	2	3	7		2	33		1	11	32	26
1	1	2	1	1				1		3	1		1	1	1		3	1	1	1			23			8	4	28
	3			4						1		1	1			2	1			1			5		3	3	5	29
2	1	25		38	2			2	1	2	1			12	2	2	2	6		2	1		247			8	13	30
	4			1						4			1			1				11			20			2	5	31
	4	2		1	1		1			1	3		1	1	1		4						3	1			32	
			2	1					2		1		1					3	1	3			82		1	8	6	33
				1																			41			1	6	34
1	12	3		4	1						2	2	3	1		2			1	4		1	20		1	1	18	35
1	39	4	9	66	1	4	1		1	62	7	2	2	4	13	4	11		8			57			17	27	36	
	2																	1				9			1	4	37	
	4		2							1	1	1	3	4				1				11			1	1	2	38
																						12			6	2	39	
	6	1	3	2		6					5	10				8	1			1	1	4	61			30	62	41
																							10			3	20	42
	5			2	1		1		1	4	1					1				5			59			13	7	43
	7			1	1	1			1	4	1		1			2				1	2	23				3	7	44
	1		1	1	1	1				5						1	1	2	1			13					5	45
2	43	6	2	6	2	4		2	1	45	8	5	5	6	2	3	6	18		56		2	9			5	2	46
	7	4	4	16	4					7	1	1				3	2	4		4			126			5	13	48
11	631	141	77	261	45	48	3	17	16	340	164	62	124	63	45	2132	92	79	267	12	78	2,694	2	18	534	1,628		

(1) n.e.s. means "not elsewhere specified"

Table 8. Country of Last Permanent Residence and

Intended Occupation	TOTAL	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bermuda	Brazil	Britain	Ceylon	China	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Egypt	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hong Kong
CLERICAL																		
49 Bookkeepers, Cashiers.....	1,345	1	84	4	5	2	2	499	2	1	17	41	8	42	46	25	40	
50 Storekeepers, Shipping Clerks.....	403	1	17	4	5			169			3	13	2	11	31	9	6	
51 Stenographers, Typists.....	4,413	3	217	30	23	6	6	2,070	8	1	20	115	22	175	212	8	51	
52 Other.....	3,758	6	96	50	12	7	11	1,472	8	3	2	63	62	24	69	412	36	58
TOTAL.....	9,919	11	414	88	45	15	19	4,210	18	5	2	103	231	56	297	701	78	155
TRANSPORTATION TRADES																		
53 Aircraft Operators.....	36		1					9			1				5	2		
54 Railroad Operators.....	14							9							1			
55 Water Transport.....	228		1	1				77							1	63	7	4
56 Road Transport.....	628	1	20	2	9		5	318	1		3		8		6	42	31	3
57 Other.....	30			1				11										
TOTAL.....	936	1	13	4	10		5	424	1		9		8	13	107	38		7
COMMUNICATION TRADES																		
58 Communication Workers.....	267		11	1	1		1	131	2				3	1	7	9	6	3
COMMERCIAL SALES WORKERS																		
59 Auctioneers, Canvassers.....	9														3			
60 Pedlars, Commercial Travellers.....	116		1		2			38			1	1			9	3		
61 Sales Clerks, Salesmen.....	2,318	3	70	19	21	2	7	1,051	1		54	94	34	78	129	32	24	
62 Other Sales Occupation.....	42		1		1			21			1	1		2	3			
TOTAL.....	2,485	3	72	19	24	2	7	1,110	1		56	96	34	92	135	32		25
FINANCIAL SALES WORKERS																		
64 Financial Workers.....	175		4			2		64			1	1		2	4			2
SERVICE & RECREATION WORKERS																		
65 Protective Service.....	172		1		1	4	1	130			3	1	5	2	6	95	54	2
66 Cooks.....	739		9	15	7		1	157			3	1	5	2	6	95	54	62
67 Domestic Servants.....	3,094	3	7	102	84	2	4	316			47	9	34	9	34	296	269	4
68 Nurses Aides.....	325		9	5	1			116			2	3	8	12	20	6	6	
69 Waiters, Porters.....	1,568	3	14	27	14	8	7	267		1	2	5	16	2	157	107	85	38
70 Athletes, Entertainers.....	146	1	6	7		2	1	37			1	1	1		9	5	3	
71 Other Services Workers.....	1,543	4	18	32	15	2	1	362			16	2	11	71	112	183	15	
TOTAL.....	7,587	11	64	188	122	18	15	1,385		6	3	77	30	61	436	594	622	127
FARMERS																		
73 Farmers & Farm Workers.....	2,362	1	21	39	23	10	17	318		1	3	74		8	137	121	415	11
LOGGERS																		
74 Loggers & Related Workers.....	154		3	4	2		1	12				1		30	45	7	1	
FISHERS, HUNTERS, TRAPPERS																		
75 Fishermen, Hunters, Trappers.....	33		1					1									2	
MINERS																		
76 Miners, Well Drillers.....	230		9	8	3		1	97					1	2	12	50	2	

Intended Occupation of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1965—Continued

Hungary	India	Ireland, Rep.	Israel	Italy	Japan	Lebanon	Luxembourg	Malta	Mexico	Netherlands, The	New Zealand	Norway	Pakistan	Poland	Portugal	Roumania	S. Africa, Rep.	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Syria	Turkey	United States	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	West Indies	Other Countries, n.e.s.(1)	
3 1 2 3	14 8 66 52	18 5 57 37	9 2 13 19	40 5 28 46	2 1 6 5	5 3 19 18	1 1 1 1	4 3 15 43	1 1 10 1	21 11 86 100	14 2 50 31	1 1 12 15	4 1 1 15	8 3 3 18	7 4 7 28	1 1 3 20	19 3 34 21	3 1 10 21	1 1 6 25	19 6 98 152	1 1 2 5	9 2 3 10	164 38 471 307	2 1 1 1	3 1 2 7	62 19 241 188	93 11 187 199	49 50 51 52
9	140	117	43	119	12	45	2	65	12	218	97	33	32	32	46	1	76	35	33	275	9	24	980	3	13	510	490	
	3											1							1			2	8				3	53
2	9 1 2	1 4 1	1 1 1	2 38 1		1 1 1		4 11 1		19 21 1	2 1 1	6 1 1		1 22 2	7 15 1		3 20 1		2 5 5	1 1 5		1 2 2	6 32 5		1 1 1	2 3 1	2 8 1	4 55 56 57
2	15	5	2	41	2			15		41	3	7	2	25	23		1	3	8	6		5	55	1	4	11	19	
	2	2			1			1		3	2		3	1	1			1		11			48		1	5	9	58
2	5 17 39	3 3 5	2 2 5	24 1 1	4 15 2			8	1	104	1 15	1 3	10	16	7		3 13 1	1 3 2	1 2 1	45 5	1 4 9	2 2 7	32 266 7			1	2 23 61	4 60 61 62
2	22	42	7	28	4	15	2	8	1	105	16	5	10	16	8		17	4	3	45	5	11	309		1	26	65	63
	1		2	3				1			1	1			1		2			1			65			10	7	64
1 1 6 1 4	1 2 13 1 1	3 10 1 1 4	4 2 1 1 8	56 733 7 386 6	2 11 7 1 10	1 7 2 1 1		4 24 3 7	1 10 1 1	19 184 11 43 5	1 3 15 3 5	3 1 1 2 1	1 1 1 1 2	2 44 3 21	16 86 2 66	1 1 1 1	3 44 3 8	5 16 3 1	43 77 3 67 5		1 4 1 5 2	17 47 38 49 92 48 71			3 25 13 52 4 23	4 14 28 15 13 4 29	4 17 66 54 67 68 69 70 71	
13	18	28	29	1,579	15	36	5	44	13	291	20	23	5	82	196	4	7	65	35	216	3	17	362	2	51	537	132	72
7	3	8		223	1	30		11	3	114	9	11	1	87	338	1	3	16	6	61		1	139	2	27	6	55	73
				1						3	3	7		1	1			1	1	1			30					74
				1						1		5		1	12								9					75
1		1	1	12						2	1		1	8	1		1		1				14		1			76

Table 8. Country of Last Permanent Residence and

Intended Occupation	TOTAL	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bermuda	Brazil	Britain	Ceylon	China	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Egypt	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hong Kong
CONSTRUCTION TRADES																		
77 Carpenters.....	1,729	15	27	24	11	15	368					16	1	16	103	102	153	7
78 Plumbers.....	505	4	7	13	6	3	205					3		5	20	61	23	
79 Electricians.....	1,030	6	10	20	5	4	358			1		12	9	4	25	126	85	6
80 Painters, Glaziers.....	736	3	8	12	7	1	225					7		8	63	81	63	
81 Bricklayers, Stonemasons.....	1,829	15	5	35	17		127					10	2	2	211	177	31	1
82 Cement & Concrete Workers.....	99	1					13								9	17		
83 Plasterers, Lathers.....	136	2	1		2	1	43								1	14	7	
84 Sheet Metal Workers.....	371	1	3	27	4		130					1	1	2	34	36	3	
85 Other Construction Workers Excl. Labourers.....	166	3	2		2	3	64					1			7	16	23	4
86 TOTAL.....	6,601	50	63	131	54	231	1,533		1			50	13	37	473	630	388	18
MANUFACTURING & MECHANICAL TRADES																		
87 Food Workers.....	1,170	5	11	23	16	5	254					24	1	5	119	157	91	6
88 Rubber Workers.....	42			3			16					1				9	2	
89 Leather Workers.....	355	3	3	7	9		24					1	2	5	15	24	60	7
90 Textile Workers.....	374	3	6	7	2	3	139					1	4	5	14	37	25	9
91 Tailors & Furriers.....	3,119	11	26	63	18	8	306					22	17	9	117	187	612	43
92 Woodworkers, Sawyers.....	978	3	6	43	8	4	120					3	2	5	47	162	93	1
93 Pulp & Paper Workers.....	71	1	1				33			1					5	11	1	
94 Printers & Bookbinders.....	505	2	12	17	5		182					8			19	66	21	
95 Furnacemen, Moulders.....	372	2	1	5	6	3	148	1				2			42	40	21	1
96 Jewellers, Watchmakers.....	179	1	2	3	3	3	24					4	13	1	8	22	11	
97 Machinists.....	5,072	14	59	118	43	15	1,815	2		1	41	32	16		336	913	136	11
98 Mechanics, Repairmen.....	2,631	20	25	62	22	128	534	3		1	19	20	11	143	282	159	30	
99 Electrical & Electronic Workers.....	1,157	3	22	24	15	1	366			1	8	20	7	62	157	39	16	
100 Painters (Excl. Construction).....	255	1	2	8	2		76					2		1	11	35	8	
101 Clay, Glass, Stone Workers.....	217	3	5	3	4		62					4	1		25	37	8	
102 Stationary Enginemen.....	373	2	11	6	3		171					1		4	25	31	16	
103 Freight Handlers.....	56		2				29									2	1	
104 Other Production Workers.....	640		7	16	3		216					4	3	8	25	55	9	3
105 TOTAL.....	17,566	73	201	409	159	378	4,515	6		4	145	125	80	1,013	2,227	1,313	127	
LABOURERS																		
106 General Labourers.....	7,112	12	34	161	6	223	473	1				4		4	40	361	218	23
NOT STATED																		
107 Occupations Not Stated & Unknown.....	386					1	105					14			26	31	44	1
108 TOTAL WORKERS.....	74,195	189	1,680	1,168	600	712	20,715	47	128	19	620	673	343	3,165	5,611	3,262	912	
NON-WORKERS																		
109 Wives.....	25,809	114	169	89	70	17	117	6,641	22	28	25	70	235	25	711	1,290	956	942
110 Children.....	40,315	163	268	174	291	27	193	11,554	51	32	11	165	311	118	1,255	1,755	1,147	1,570
111 Other.....	6,439	23	33	41	16	5	26	947	6	9	13	4	159	18	94	271	277	731
112 TOTAL NON-WORKERS.....	72,563	300	470	304	377	49	336	19,142	79	69	49	239	705	161	2,060	3,316	2,380	3,243
113 TOTAL IMMIGRATION.....	146,758	489	2,150	1,472	977	120	587	39,857	126	197	68	859	1,378	504	5,225	8,927	5,642	4,155

1n.e.s. means "not elsewhere specified".

Intended Occupation of immigrants, Calendar Year 1965—Concluded

Hungary	India	Ireland, Rep.	Israel	Italy	Japan	Lebanon	Luxembourg	Malta	Mexico	Netherlands, The	New Zealand	Norway	Pakistan	Poland	Portugal	Roumania	S. Africa, Rp.	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Syria	Turkey	United States	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	West Indies	Other Countries, n.e.s. (1)	
1	1	7	4	474	1	6		43		26	8	6	1	20	77	1	8	10	8	25	1	1	62	2	7	29	42	77
1	5	6	4	67		1		3		12	4	1		1	3		3		1	14			22		1	4	4	78
1		8	1	132		1		9		23	9	1		12	21		5	15	1	13		4	22		4	7	4	78
1		3	3	125		2		14		25	1			4	20		5	5	2	26			36		1	21	24	79
		1		1,000				5		15		1		13	42		1	6	6	33		1	11		1	8	5	80
		2	6	27				1		3					2		1	1	1	2	3		7		4	9	18	81
				55		1		6		9					4		1	2	4	10			3			5	4	82
		1		3				6		12	2				4		1						17			1	6	84
4	6	36	33	1,925	2	15	1	88		128	26	10	1	51	175	1	19	38	25	149	1	7	182	3	17	79	105	86
1	2	10	2	203		2	2	28		26	3	1		18	40			4	1	38		3	45		3	2	19	87
	2			2				2		1	1											2						88
	6	4	12	111		2		2		5				8	14			3		1		7				5	13	89
11	1	3	2	59		1		11		2				7	3		1			1		15			2		6	90
1	3	11	19	1,031	2	35	1	41		23	5	4	1	54	146		3	23	6	48	6	18	47		11	83	48	91
1	2	7		264		3	1	24		11				8	47		3	15	3	43	2		15		1	9	16	92
	1			2				7		1	1											7		1	1	2		93
	5	8	5	27	1	4		2		16	5	3		1	2	1	7	3	1	20		24				7	13	94
		1	1	50				5		6				9	3		1	1	3	5		11		2			2	95
		2	7	14		15		40		1				2	3		1	2		12	1	8					5	96
4	33	29	36	527		15	1	42	1	81	24	5	2	28	117		14	53	19	217	5	5	155	1	5	50	50	97
4	28	13	33	431		16		40		80	15	3	9	41	132		3	45	5	45	7	7	102	2	9	96	105	98
1	11	8	4	107	1	7	1	6		42	6	1	3	7	24		2	9	5	50		7	53		2	27	23	99
		2	2	41				13		3	1			1	11			6		11	1	1	12			2		100
1	3			14				3		3	1				10		1			13	1	2	8					201
	4		1	19		1		6	1	5	1	2	1	5	5			1	1	4		1	37	1		4	4	102
										4	1							1		5			9			1	1	103
	4	9	1	174		1		12		12		1	1	6	8	3	1	2	6	11	1	2	24		1	7		404
24	108	106	133	3,076	5	104	6	234	3	331	66	22	18	195	567	4	37	167	50	524	24	57	577	5	38	295	312	105
6	102	41	26	4,802		20		100	4	39	2	2	1	112	195			34	3	79	1	11	63	3	34	32	38	106
2	8	23		46	1			29		11	1	11	2	1					1	1		1	21	1	1		3	107
82	1,092	560	365	12,135	92	319	19	616	55	1,643	418	202	213	675	1,614	13	299	456	252	1,663	55	218	6,435	22	206	2,074	2,948	108
166	445	87	173	5,750	60	108	2	164	45	323	47	40	64	460	1,505	10	89	168	38	213	4	105	2,715	58	456	246	747	109
98	626	194	250	7,170	39	145	1	248	44	630	90	78	133	697	2,437	7	140	196	66	285	7	117	4,869	15	432	660	1,556	110
107	78	20	34	1,343	18	30		27	3	23	6	4	13	143	178	25	17	17	5	8	5	29	1,124	62	136	115	196	111
371	1,149	301	457	14,263	117	283	3	439	92	976	143	122	210	1,300	4,120	42	246	381	109	506	16	251	8,708	135	1,024	1,021	2,499	112
453	2,241	861	822	26,398	209	602	22	1,055	147	2,619	561	324	423	1,975	5,734	55	545	837	361	2,169	71	469	15,143	157	1,230	3,095	5,447	113

Table 9. *Intended Occupation and Destination of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1965*

Intended Occupation	CANADA	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories Yukon
DESTINED TO THE LABOUR FORCE												
MANAGERIAL												
Owners, Managers, Officials.....	1,728	7	2	20	11	410	776	33	22	98	345	4
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL												
<i>Professional Engineers</i>												
Civil.....	553	2		4	10	138	186	9	4	26	154	
Mechanical.....	692	3		4	9	206	349	5	5	16	95	
Industrial.....	80			2		13	47	2	3	3	10	
Electrical.....	486	1		7	5	184	210	11	3	13	52	
Mining.....	117	4		1	2	27	16	3	9	20	33	2
Chemical.....	242	2		2	3	77	108	2	1	23	24	
Other.....	104				3	25	55	1	1	3	16	
<i>Physical Scientists</i>												
Chemists.....	418	2		11	2	106	213	10	9	28	36	1
Geologists.....	166			2	2	23	37	6	7	51	37	1
Physicists.....	108			4		24	67	3	4	2	4	
Other.....	50			1	1	4	22			18	3	1
<i>Biologists, Agricultural Prof.</i>												
Biological Scientists.....	114	4		5	2	24	48	6	8	4	13	
Veterinarians.....	23				3	3	8	1	1	6	1	
Other.....	66			1	1	16	27	2	3	8	8	
<i>Teachers</i>												
Professors and Principals.....	1,084	17	3	40	25	177	416	44	60	137	165	
School Teachers.....	2,408	15	5	68	27	465	813	77	136	311	489	2
Other Instructors.....	131	6		4	2	24	41	3	4	15	32	
<i>Health Professionals</i>												
Physicians and Surgeons.....	792	22	2	46	37	199	207	69	83	51	76	
Dentists.....	60	5				8	27	1	4	3	12	
Nurses, graduate.....	2,829	46	4	36	17	293	1,427	136	240	146	479	5
Nurses-In-Training.....	35				1	3	18	2		4	7	
Therapists.....	219			4	2	30	90	14	7	29	43	
Optometrists.....	10	2	1			3	4					
Osteopaths and Chiropractors.....	14					8	6					
Pharmacists.....	87			1	1	22	38	4	2	2	17	
Medical and Dental Technicians.....	309	4		7	3	54	161	15	10	24	31	
Other.....	134	1		1		37	62	5	5	6	17	
Law Professionals.....	49			1		13	21	2	2	1	9	
Religion Professionals.....	456	4	1	7	8	110	162	17	18	40	86	3
<i>Artists, Writers, Musicians</i>												
Commercial Artists.....	137	1				41	68	5	2	4	16	
Art Teachers.....	25					9	10		1	1	4	
Authors, Editors, Journalists.....	233			2	5	57	125	4	3	7	29	1
Musicians and Music Teachers.....	96					38	37	2	2	3	14	
<i>Other Professionals</i>												
Architects.....	210	1		1		50	97	4	5	12	40	
Draftsmen.....	1,589	1	1	13	13	462	798	19	13	69	200	
Surveyors.....	85					19	35	2		3	26	
Actuaries, Statisticians.....	39					10	23				6	
Economists.....	81			1		28	40	4	1	3	4	
Computer Programmers.....	1								1			

Table 9. *Intended Occupation and Destination of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1965—Continued*

Intended Occupation	CANADA	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories Yukon
Accountants, Auditors.....	412	3		4	1	81	225	4	2	18	74	
Dietitians.....	44	1		2	1	5	23	3		2	6	
Social Workers.....	156		1	1	2	31	69	8	1	12	29	
Librarians.....	101			5	4	11	51		3	9	18	
Interior Decorators.....	108			1		31	44	3		6	23	
Photographers.....	126			2	1	26	73		1	6	14	
Science Technicians.....	1,044	7		14	9	265	526	29	18	55	120	1
Other Professionals.....	351	3		6		97	154	6	5	26	54	
TOTAL.....	16,654	157	18	311	202	3,577	7,284	546	690	1,226	2,626	17
CLERICAL												
Bookkeepers, Cashiers.....	1,345	4	1	6	7	296	709	27	4	84	207	
Storekeepers, Shipping Clerks.....	403		1	1	3	99	216	14	2	15	52	
Stenographers, Typists.....	4,413	6	2	25	9	987	2,344	65	37	215	717	6
Other.....	3,758	12	4	22	20	780	2,039	103	42	206	525	5
TOTAL.....	9,919	22	8	54	39	2,162	5,308	209	85	520	1,501	11
TRANSPORTATION TRADES												
Aircraft Operators.....	36	1				13	14	1		3	4	
Railroad Operators.....	14					4	9				1	
Water Transport.....	228	3		20	41	46	62	3		4	49	
Road Transport.....	628			10	3	66	365	27	16	50	88	3
Other.....	30					7	18	1		1	3	
TOTAL.....	936	4		30	44	136	468	32	16	58	145	3
COMMUNICATION TRADES												
Communication Workers.....	267	2		4	1	48	147	3	4	10	48	
COMMERCIAL SALES WORKERS												
Auctioneers, Canvassers.....	9					4	2	1		1	1	
Pedlars, Commercial Travellers.....	116			1	1	35	47			6	23	
Sales Clerks, Salesmen.....	2,318	2	2	26	13	448	1,228	62	29	143	365	
Other Sales Occupations.....	42			1		8	20	2		2	8	1
TOTAL.....	2,485	2	2	28	14	495	1,297	68	29	152	397	1
FINANCIAL SALES WORKERS												
Financial Workers.....	175	1		2	1	25	89	4	1	11	41	
SERVICE & RECREATION WORKERS												
Protective Service.....	172	1		2		7	112	6	3	13	28	
Cooks.....	739	4	1	11	10	245	312	18	9	29	100	
Domestic Servants.....	3,094	1	1	20	12	970	1,615	72	35	132	235	1
Nurses Aides.....	325	2		3	1	61	183	10	4	20	41	
Waiters, Porters.....	1,568	3		11	10	552	695	36	17	66	178	
Athletes, Entertainers.....	146		1			55	66	4		11	9	
Other Service Workers.....	1,543	5		13	6	356	883	36	15	68	161	
TOTAL.....	7,587	16	3	60	39	2,246	3,866	182	83	339	752	1
FARMERS												
Farmers and Farm Workers.....	2,362	2	2	26	15	447	1,213	104	43	186	320	4
LOGGERS												
Loggers and Related Workers.....	154	1				4	88	2	2	4	53	

Table 9. *Intended Occupation and Destination of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1965—Concluded*

Intended Occupation	CANADA	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories Yukon
FISHERS, HUNTERS, TRAPPERS												
Fishermen, Hunters, Trappers.....	33	3	1	20			3				6	
MINERS												
Miners, Well Drillers.....	230				5	24	88	8	4	37	59	5
CONSTRUCTION TRADES												
Carpenters.....	1,729	5	1	13	9	312	1,036	41	12	90	207	3
Plumbers.....	505			4	18	58	305	9	13	41	57	
Electricians.....	1,030	9		14	4	178	581	39	21	65	119	
Painters, Glaziers.....	736		1	5	4	146	418	19	20	30	93	
Bricklayers, Stonemasons.....	1,829	2		6	20	314	1,168	57	32	65	164	1
Cement and Concrete Workers.....	99	2		1		10	63	5	6	3	9	
Plasterers, Lathers.....	136					16	78	1	5	10	26	
Sheet Metal Workers.....	371		2	1	1	67	228	6	7	18	41	
Other Construction Workers Excluding Labourers.....	166			1	2	30	87	6	2	11	27	
TOTAL.....	6,601	18	4	45	58	1,131	3,964	183	118	333	743	4
MANUFACTURING & MECHANICAL TRADES												
Food Workers.....	1,170	2		11	6	292	598	47	18	68	128	
Rubber Workers.....	42					3	35			1	3	
Leather Workers.....	355			3	2	135	174	8	2	10	21	
Textile Workers.....	374			3	3	97	213	2	4	16	35	1
Tailors and Furriers.....	3,119	4	3	19	9	1,020	1,688	81	24	101	170	
Woodworkers, Sawyers.....	978	1		7	9	240	546	23	9	38	105	
Pulp and Paper Workers.....	71			1	2	13	34	1		9	11	
Printers and Bookbinders.....	505				2	108	289	15	9	33	49	
Furnacemen, Moulders.....	372			2		89	224	8	3	14	32	
Jewellers, Watchmakers.....	179			1	2	75	80	2	1	3	15	
Machinists.....	5,072	12	4	30	27	986	3,100	123	42	171	575	2
Mechanics, Repairmen.....	2,631	21		35	12	646	1,380	86	22	117	309	3
Electrical and Electronic Workers.....	1,157	4		10	3	271	610	29	9	71	148	2
Painters (Excl. Construction).....	255	1		1	1	45	154	6	4	11	32	
Clay, Glass, Stone Workers.....	217	1		1	2	51	124	4	3	8	23	
Stationary Enginemen.....	373			3	4	58	204	8	9	27	59	1
Freight Handlers.....	56	1		1	1	8	24	4		2	15	
Other Production Workers.....	640		2	3	1	118	424	11	4	26	51	
TOTAL.....	17,566	47	9	131	86	4,255	9,901	458	163	726	1,781	9
LABOURERS												
General Labourers.....	7,112	1	2	24	10	1,445	4,805	133	37	216	429	10
NOT STATED												
Occupations Not Stated and Unknown.....	386	2		4		84	215	6	7	19	49	
TOTAL WORKERS.....	74,195	285	51	759	525	16,489	39,512	1,971	1,304	3,935	9,295	69
NON-WORKERS												
Wives.....	28,809	104	17	294	174	4,962	14,691	664	447	1,365	3,067	24
Children.....	40,315	189	41	400	295	7,593	22,166	1,173	802	2,389	5,234	33
Other.....	6,439	26	28	159	80	1,302	3,333	140	96	360	906	9
TOTAL NON-WORKERS.....	72,563	319	86	853	549	13,857	40,190	1,977	1,345	4,114	9,207	66
TOTAL IMMIGRATION.....	146,758	604	137	1,612	1,074	30,346	79,702	3,948	2,649	8,049	18,502	135

Table 10. Capital Expenditures—Payments

Province	Claims paid during 1965-66		Total \$
	For previous year \$	For 1965-66 \$	
Newfoundland.....	292,792.71	34,587.79	327,380.50
Prince Edward Island.....	16,841.46	50,152.24	66,993.70
Nova Scotia.....	231,596.59	315,504.50	547,101.09
New Brunswick.....	187,448.65	116,047.52	303,496.17
Quebec.....	15,411,044.65	26,714,927.73	42,125,972.38
Ontario.....	9,737,014.98	21,660,717.65	31,397,732.63
Manitoba.....	381,982.32	1,189,222.77	1,571,205.09
Saskatchewan.....	51,309.66	944,363.47	995,673.13
Alberta.....	105,425.23	11,177,381.63	11,282,806.86
British Columbia.....	348,817.28	14,929,583.26	15,278,400.54
Yukon Territory.....		192,783.60	192,783.60
Northwest Territories.....			
TOTALS.....	26,764,273.53	77,325,272.16	104,089,545.69

Table 11. *Technical and Vocational Training Agreement—Capital Projects Approved*
April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1966

Province	New School Facilities			Additions, Alterations and Equipment—Existing Schools				Student Places	Total Estimated Cost \$	Estimated Federal Contribution \$
	Inst. Tech. (1)	Trade School	Voc. H.S. (2)	Inst. Tech. (1)	Trade School	Voc. H.S. (2)	Minor less than \$10,000			
Newfoundland.....	1	12	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3,570	28,955,271	21,362,482
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1,486	3,742,143	2,807,094
Nova Scotia.....	1	1	5	.....	7	1	1	2,838	11,372,843	8,529,631
New Brunswick.....	2	4	.....	.....	2	1	32	2,645	10,822,087	7,309,688
Quebec.....	7	30	85	13	54	.....	7	73,214	187,452,882	117,142,314
Ontario.....	2	11	278	5	11	55	25	181,618	616,526,846	300,959,651
Manitoba.....	1	2	1	.....	7	10	47	5,602	16,246,983	11,780,367
Saskatchewan.....	1	.....	9	1	.....	5	.....	10,784	35,888,341	18,552,414
Alberta.....	2	2	42	1	5	10	4	34,242	113,865,181	78,476,005
British Columbia.....	1	6	34	.....	3	33	5	35,634	74,976,333	52,430,228
Yukon.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	482	1,479,808	974,175
Northwest Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	30	869,750	136,519
TOTALS.....	18	70	455	20	91	116	129	352,145	1,102,198,468	620,460,568

(1) All the Institutes of Technology listed will offer Trade Training Courses with the exception of Institutes in Ontario, the British Columbia Institute of Technology and 6 of the Institutes in Quebec.

(2) This category includes Technical Secondary Schools and vocational departments in Composite High Schools.

Table 12. Vocational High School Training—Payments

Program 1

Province	Annual Federal Allotment \$	Claims paid during 1965-66		
		For previous year \$	For 1965-66 \$	Total \$
Newfoundland.....	111,300.00	6,000.00	5,500.00	11,500.00
Prince Edward Island.....	46,700.00		46,700.00	46,700.00
Nova Scotia.....	150,000.00		150,000.00	150,000.00
New Brunswick.....	130,000.00		130,000.00	130,000.00
Quebec.....	897,000.00			
Ontario.....	841,000.00	303,048.19	841,000.00	1,144,048.19
Manitoba.....	161,500.00		161,500.00	161,500.00
Saskatchewan.....	165,500.00		165,500.00	165,500.00
Alberta.....	213,500.00		213,500.00	213,500.00
British Columbia.....	239,000.00		239,000.00	239,000.00
Yukon Territory.....	21,400.00		16,319.47	16,319.47
Northwest Territories.....	23,100.00		189.70	189.70
TOTALS.....	3,000,000.00	309,048.19	1,969,209.17	2,278,257.36

**Table 13. Vocational High School Training—
Enrolments**

Program 1

School Year 1965-66

Province	1965-66
Newfoundland.....	290
Prince Edward Island.....	773
Nova Scotia.....	2,196
New Brunswick.....	6,616
Quebec.....	*
Ontario.....	167,169
Manitoba.....	5,426
Saskatchewan.....	4,291
Alberta.....	13,196
British Columbia.....	15,420
Yukon Territory.....	
Northwest Territories.....	36
TOTAL.....	215,413

*Enrolments not reported.

Table 14. Technician Training—Payments

Program 2

Province	Claims paid during 1965-66		Total
	For previous year	For 1965-66	
	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland.....	43,504.04	93,492.38	136,996.42
Prince Edward Island.....			
Nova Scotia.....	530.12	20,222.14	20,752.26
New Brunswick.....	5,370.40	122,394.84	127,765.24
Quebec.....	271,169.18	37,232.73	308,401.91
Ontario.....	898,274.66	385,479.07	1,283,753.73
Manitoba.....	422.04	160,329.39	160,751.43
Saskatchewan.....		301,610.11	301,610.11
Alberta.....		736,392.83	736,392.83
British Columbia.....		845,240.78	845,240.78
Yukon Territory.....			
Northwest Territories.....	3,049.47	9,398.51	12,447.98
TOTALS.....	1,222,319.91	2,711,792.78	3,934,112.69

Table 15. Technician Training—Enrolments

Program 2

School Year 1965-66

Course	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	TOTAL
Accountancy.....	38			48				47			133
Aeronautics.....					185						185
Aeronautical Engineering Tech.....									51		51
Agricultural Technology.....					238						238
Aircraft Maintenance Technology.....									42		42
Architectural Technology.....	28			44		13		53	138		276
Automotive Technology.....					754						754
Automotive Service Technology.....									60		60
Biochemical Technology.....					202	56					258
Business Administration.....	17			42		1,737	132	54	144	144	2,270
Chemistry and Dyeing.....					51						51
Chemical Technology.....				12		110	23		216	44	405
Civil Technology.....	6			22	14	386	78	64	54	50	674
Commercial Art, Fine Art, Crafts and Ceramics.....					559				197		756
Commercial Cooking.....										35	35
Computer Programming.....									14		14
Construction Technology.....				19	25					47	91
Dental Technology.....									35		35
Diesel.....					12						12
Dietary Service Technician.....									38		38
Distributive Technology.....									69		69
Drafting Technology.....					75			32	148		255
Electrical Technology.....	26		18	22	1,745		39	49	44	107	2,050
Electronic Technology.....	58		47	60	1,255	355	104	55	455		2,389
Engineering Technology.....						102				20	122

Table 15. Technician Training—Enrolments—Continued

Course	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	TOTAL
Exploration Technology.....									53		53
Fisheries Technology.....	32										32
Forest Technology.....	12					70			59	107	248
Foundry.....					12						12
Furniture and Interior Design.....					102	76					178
Gas Technology.....									23	23	46
Graphic Arts.....					272					26	298
Heavy Duty Equipment Technology.....					10				38		48
Home Economics (Fashion).....						308		38			346
Hotel Resort and Restaurant Administration.....									29	43	72
Industrial Production Technology.....					13				35		48
Industrial Chemistry.....					647						647
Industrial Electrical Technology.....									45		45
Instrument Technology.....				13	310				91	50	464
Land Surveying Technology.....	23		30						27	46	126
Machine Shop.....					1,311						1,311
Marine Electronics.....				10							10
Marine Engineering.....	18				19						37
Materials Technology.....									28		28
Mechanical Technology.....	5		17	27		194	55	53	35	67	453
Medical and Laboratory Technology.....	39					49	269		67		424
Merchandising Admin.....									90		90
Metallurgical Technology.....					110						110
Mining Technology.....	10				49	165				28	252
Naval Architecture.....	9				51						60
Navigation.....	31				38						69
Nursing.....						48					48

Table 15. Technician Training—Enrolments—Concluded

Course	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	TOTAL
Paper Making.....					164						164
Pattern Making.....					26						26
Petroleum Technology.....									72		72
Photographic Arts and Technology.....						64			44		108
Plant Engineering.....	15										15
Plumbing and Heating.....					69						69
Power Plant Engineering.....					10				27		37
Printing Management.....						67					67
Radiology.....					155						155
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning.....					139				66		205
Resources Management.....								47			47
Secretarial Science.....						212	55	42	29		338
Sheet Metal.....					99						99
Structural Steel Technology.....									26		26
Textile Technology.....					69	40					109
Telecommunications.....					81				40	55	176
Tool Making.....					79						79
Water Purification.....					29						29
Welding.....					139						139
Welfare Services.....						57					57
Woodworking.....					510						510
X-Ray Technology.....	14								23		37
Miscellaneous*.....						2,359					2,359
TOTALS.....	381		112	319	9,628	6,468	755	534	2,652	892	21,741

Table 16. Assistance to Trainees—Technician Training

Program 2

Province	Amount Shareable by the Federal Government* \$	Number of Shareable Awards
Newfoundland.....	39,710	181
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	1,750	7
Quebec.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	120,078	526
Manitoba.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....
Alberta.....	90,009	298
British Columbia.....	3,218	9
Yukon Territory.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories.....	27,770	22
TOTAL.....	282,535	1,043

*Federal contributions in respect of awards under Program 2 are reflected in payments to the provinces as shown in Table 5.

Table 17. Trade and Occupational Training—Payments*

Program 3

Province	Claims paid during 1965-66		Total \$
	For previous year \$	For 1965-66 \$	
Newfoundland.....	1,086,652.45	1,255,085.26	2,341,737.71
Prince Edward Island.....	3,246.55	70,914.00	74,160.55
Nova Scotia.....	76,450.12	660,407.04	736,857.16
New Brunswick.....	530,356.13	339,356.30	869,712.43
Quebec.....	804,647.09	57,688.77	862,335.86
Ontario.....	1,303,807.35	2,515,250.65	3,819,058.00
Manitoba.....	42,623.68	425,735.35	468,359.03
Saskatchewan.....	29,703.20	797,953.84	827,657.04
Alberta.....	40,353.44	3,114,966.22	3,155,319.66
British Columbia.....		2,099,525.19	2,099,525.19
Yukon Territory.....	1,852.08	64,767.54	66,619.62
Northwest Territories.....	6,186.35	56,071.72	62,258.07
TOTALS.....	3,925,878.44	11,457,721.88	15,383,600.32

*Includes payments for classroom training of apprentices.

Table 18. Trade and Occupational Training—Enrolments*

Program 3

Province	In Training March 31, 1965	April 1, 1965- March 31, 1966	Total Enrolments
Newfoundland.....	1,049	2,797	3,846
Prince Edward Island.....	181	280	461
Nova Scotia.....	256	1,246	1,502
New Brunswick.....	1,063	1,881	2,944
Quebec.....	1,765	11,597	13,362
Ontario.....	1,978	6,017	7,995
Manitoba.....	731	2,933	3,664
Saskatchewan.....	799	4,403	5,202
Alberta.....	2,361	7,947	10,308
British Columbia.....	2,085	8,374	10,459
Yukon Territory.....	59	69	128
Northwest Territories.....	81	113	194
TOTAL.....	12,408	47,657	60,065

*Includes classroom training of apprentices.

Table 19. Training in Co-operation with Industry—Payments

Program 4

Province	Claims paid during 1965-66		Total \$
	For previous year \$	For 1965-66 \$	
Newfoundland.....			
Prince Edward Island.....		1,800.54	1,800.54
Nova Scotia.....	1,987.85	10,030.09	12,017.94
New Brunswick.....	266.85		266.85
Quebec.....	32,068.61	379,476.83	411,545.44
Ontario.....		148,037.79	148,037.79
Manitoba.....		6,963.95	6,963.95
Saskatchewan.....	1,802.42	26,669.90	28,472.32
Alberta.....		7,404.21	7,404.21
British Columbia.....		12,728.51	12,728.51
Yukon Territory.....			
Northwest Territories.....		142.65	142.65
TOTALS.....	36,125.73	593,254.47	629,380.20

Table 20. *Training in Co-operation with Industry—Enrolments*

Program 4

Province	April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966			
	Training In Industry	Supervisory Training	Small Business Management	Total Enrolments
Newfoundland.....				
Prince Edward Island.....			128	128
Nova Scotia.....		8	430	438
New Brunswick.....	311	8	143	462
Quebec.....	5,318	126	391	5,835
Ontario.....	3,204	836	4,184	8,224
Manitoba.....	76	132	592	800
Saskatchewan.....	143	120	255	518
Alberta.....	69		1,400	1,469
British Columbia.....	399	103	1,461	1,963
Yukon Territory.....				
Northwest Territories.....	66		200	266
TOTALS.....	9,586	1,333	9,184	20,103

Table 21. Training for the Unemployed—Payments

Program 5

Province	Claims paid during 1965-66		Total \$
	For previous year \$	For 1965-66 \$	
Newfoundland.....	360,851.64	380,543.12	741,394.76
Prince Edward Island.....	14,385.76	71,408.54	85,794.30
Nova Scotia.....		814,374.34	814,374.34
New Brunswick.....	64,623.02	87,187.91	151,810.93
Quebec.....	361,806.45	2,544,002.50	2,905,808.95
Ontario.....	3,964,038.95	12,041,105.67	16,005,144.62
Manitoba.....		920,757.00	920,757.00
Saskatchewan.....	50,512.35	363,405.29	413,917.64
Alberta.....		946,483.69	946,483.69
British Columbia.....		933,243.76	933,243.76
Yukon Territory.....	1,760.44	46,705.09	48,465.53
Northwest Territories.....	5,470.25	6,684.87	12,155.12
TOTALS.....	4,823,448.86	19,155,901.78	23,979,350.64

Table 22. *Training for the Unemployed—Enrolments*

Program 5

Province	In Training March 31, 1965	April 1, 1965- March 31, 1966	Total
Newfoundland.....	579	684	1,263
Prince Edward Island.....	132	136	268
Nova Scotia.....	452	1,839	2,291
New Brunswick.....	138	611	749
Quebec.....	7,105	12,355	19,460
Ontario.....	8,532	36,778	45,310
Manitoba.....	1,049	3,203	4,252
Saskatchewan.....	428	1,630	2,058
Alberta.....	650	1,720	2,370
British Columbia.....	1,013	1,790	2,803
Yukon Territory.....	43	87	130
Northwest Territories.....	2	35	37
TOTAL.....	20,123	60,868	80,991

Table 23. Training of Disabled Persons—Payments

Program 6

Province	Claims paid during 1965-66		Total \$
	For previous year \$	For 1965-66 \$	
Newfoundland.....	17,502.15	6,368.22	23,870.37
Prince Edward Island.....		2,887.29	2,887.29
Nova Scotia.....		88,134.07	88,134.07
New Brunswick.....	12,482.14	11,479.83	23,961.97
Quebec.....	50,653.66	817.60	51,471.26
Ontario.....	30,519.22	342,618.26	373,137.48
Manitoba.....	40,833.57	82,915.24	123,748.81
Saskatchewan.....	935.56	66,309.96	67,245.52
Alberta.....		5,369.29	5,369.29
British Columbia.....		40,069.15	40,069.15
Yukon Territory.....			
Northwest Territories.....			
TOTALS.....	152,926.30	646,968.91	799,895.21

Table 24. Training of Disabled Persons—Enrolments

Program 6

Province	In Training March 31, 1965	April 1, 1965 – March 31, 1966	Total
Newfoundland.....	71	74	145
Prince Edward Island.....	1	4	5
Nova Scotia.....	108	145	253
New Brunswick.....	55	68	123
Quebec.....	194	319	513
Ontario.....	511	1,089	1,600
Manitoba.....	261	669	930
Saskatchewan.....	61	161	222
Alberta.....	3	11	14
British Columbia.....	47	129	176
Yukon Territory.....			
Northwest Territories.....			
TOTAL.....	1,312	2,669	3,981

Table 25. *Technical and Vocational Teacher Training—Payments*

Program 7

Province	Claims paid during 1965-66		Total \$
	For previous year \$	For 1965-66 \$	
Newfoundland.....	13,850.57	15,100.96	28,951.53
Prince Edward Island.....		3,000.00	3,000.00
Nova Scotia.....		4,821.47	4,821.47
New Brunswick.....	28,827.31	35,812.72	64,640.03
Quebec.....	38,451.63		38,451.63
Ontario.....		36,762.95	36,762.95
Manitoba.....	921.76	19,287.07	20,208.83
Saskatchewan.....		3,000.00	3,000.00
Alberta.....		196,289.05	196,289.05
British Columbia.....		25,773.64	25,773.64
Yukon Territory.....		6,455.23	6,455.23
Northwest Territories.....		888.93	888.93
TOTALS.....	82,051.27	347,192.02	429,243.29

Table 26. *Technical and Vocational Teacher Training—Enrolments*

Program 7

Province	In Training March 31, 1965	April 1, 1965 – March 31, 1966	Total
Newfoundland.....			
Prince Edward Island.....			
Nova Scotia.....			
New Brunswick.....	82	50	132
Quebec.....			
Ontario.....	204	1,025	1,229
Manitoba.....	37	118	155
Saskatchewan.....			
Alberta.....	82	100	182
British Columbia.....	25	39	64
Yukon Territory.....			
Northwest Territories.....			
TOTAL.....	430	1,332	1,762

Table 27. Assistance to Trainees—Technical and Vocational Teacher Training

Program 7

Province	Amount Shareable by the Federal Government* \$	Number of Shareable awards
Newfoundland.....	1,750	1
Prince Edward Island.....		
Nova Scotia.....	2,465	42
New Brunswick.....		
Quebec.....		
Ontario.....	32,280	122
Manitoba.....		
Saskatchewan.....	6,000	3
Alberta.....	237,650	175
British Columbia.....	20,068	106
Yukon Territory.....		
Northwest Territories.....	4,609	3
TOTAL.....	304,822	452

*Federal contributions in respect of awards under Program 7 are reflected in payments to provinces as shown in Table 25.

Table 28. Training for Federal Departments and Agencies—Payments

Program 8

Province	Claims paid during 1965-66		Total \$
	For previous year \$	For 1965-66 \$	
Newfoundland.....	3,600.00	2,475.30	6,075.30
Prince Edward Island.....			
Nova Scotia.....	532.46	23,307.17	23,839.63
New Brunswick.....			
Quebec.....			
Ontario.....	25,168.31	18,368.82	43,537.13
Manitoba.....			
Saskatchewan.....			
Alberta.....			
British Columbia.....			
Yukon Territory.....			
Northwest Territories.....			
TOTALS.....	29,300.77	44,151.29	73,452.06

Table 29. Training for Federal Departments and Agencies—Enrolments

Program 8

Province	In Training March 31, 1965	April 1, 1965 – March 31, 1966	Total
Newfoundland.....	18	167	185
Prince Edward Island.....		14	14
Nova Scotia.....	391	167	558
New Brunswick.....			
Quebec.....	99	48	147
Ontario.....	20	234	254
Manitoba.....			
Saskatchewan.....			
Alberta.....			
British Columbia.....			
Yukon Territory.....			
Northwest Territories.....			
TOTAL.....	528	630	1,158

Table 30. Student Aid—Allotments and Payments

Program 9

Province	Annual Federal Allotment \$	Claims paid during 1965-66		Total \$
		For previous year \$	For 1965-66 \$	
Newfoundland.....	8,000	8,000		8,000.00
Prince Edward Island.....	5,500			
Nova Scotia.....	10,000			
New Brunswick.....	15,000	9,750		9,750.00
Quebec.....	100,000			
Ontario.....	100,000		100,000.00	100,000.00
Manitoba.....	7,500		6,000.00	6,000.00
Saskatchewan.....	30,000		30,000.00	30,000.00
Alberta.....	10,000		10,000.00	10,000.00
British Columbia.....	30,000		30,000.00	30,000.00
Yukon Territory.....	600		450.00	450.00
Northwest Territories.....	3,000		760.71	760.71
TOTALS.....	319,600	17,750	177,210.71	194,960.71

Table 31. Student Aid—Awards by Province

Program 9

Province	University students		Nurses in training	Total
	Male	Female		
Newfoundland.....	15	5		20
Prince Edward Island.....				
Nova Scotia.....				
New Brunswick.....	41	6		47
Quebec.....				
Ontario.....	508	188		696
Manitoba*				
Saskatchewan.....	52	27		79
Alberta.....	32	33	23	88
British Columbia*				
Yukon Territory.....	2			2
Northwest Territories.....	5	4		9
TOTAL.....	655	263	23	941

*Not reported.

Table 32. *Apprenticeship Training—Payments**

Province	Claims paid during 1965-66		Total \$
	For previous year \$	For 1965-66 \$	
Newfoundland.....		43,619.00	43,619.00
Prince Edward Island.....			
Nova Scotia.....	4,321.35	45,951.48	50,272.83
New Brunswick.....	67,947.13	98,600.55	166,547.68
Quebec.....			
Ontario.....		272,944.41	272,944.41
Manitoba.....	49.10	39,742.02	39,791.12
Saskatchewan.....		64,075.23	64,075.23
Alberta.....		197,650.22	197,650.22
British Columbia.....		84,479.93	84,479.93
Yukon Territory.....			
Northwest Territories.....		725.24	725.24
TOTALS.....	72,317.58	847,788.08	920,105.66

* Does not include classroom training of apprentices which is included under Program 3.

Table 33. Apprentices Registered with Provincial Departments of Labour

As of March 31, 1966

Occupation	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	TOTAL
Aircraft Technician.....			15								15
Auto-body and Fender Repairman.....	49	3	88	161		43	92	968	166	1	1,571
Barber.....				101	245				56		402
Blacksmith.....					4	1			6		11
Boiler Shop Worker.....			4	1	3				29		37
Boat Builder.....					5				49		54
Bricklayer.....	15	2	70	30	116	93	71	82	39		518
Cabinet Maker and Mill Worker.....			10	15	25	22			51		123
Carpenter and Joiner.....	92	8	228	295	354	128	444	256	527	13	2,345
Cook and Baker.....	4				227		21	108	14	1	375
Coppersmith.....				4							4
Diesel Engine Fitter and Opr.....			65		10						75
Draftsman.....			3	25	24				14		66
Electrician (Construction).....	209	7	320	295	1,698	395	318	791	605	6	4,644
Electrician (Maintenance).....			53	73	126	7				5	264
Fibre Glass and Plastic Worker.....			1		4						5
Glass Worker.....					5			15	6		26
Hairdresser and Cosmetician.....	1				940				99		1,040
Heavy Duty Mechanic.....	74		69	125	25	24		345	377	7	1,046
Instrument Mechanic.....	7		9	131	62				28		237
Iron Worker.....					4			46			50
Jewellery and Watch Repairman.....					19				16		35
Lather.....					45	21		28	11		105
Lineman (Hydro).....			66	116				47		1	230
Lineman (Telephone).....								637			637
Machinist.....	28		101	62	962	53	17	140	276	1	1,640
Millwright.....	20				136			19	132		307
Motor Vehicle Repairman.....	198	15	236	442	5,010	312	517	1,475	585	5	8,795
Moulder.....			4	1	7				25		37
Office Machine Mechanic.....									17		17
Painter and Decorator.....				8	81	66	34	69	64	6	328
Pattern Maker.....			2	2	27				6		37
Plasterer.....					47	11		30	13		101
Plumber and Pipefitter.....	125	10	211	232	926	179	232	560	330	6	2,811
Power House Operator.....	3				8						11
Printer.....			1	7	59				82		149

Table 33. Apprentices Registered with Provincial Departments of Labour—Concluded

As of March 31, 1966

Occupation	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	TOTAL
Radio and Television Repairman.....					12		38	118			168
Refrigeration Worker.....			59	3	112	16	26	51	26		293
Sheet Metal Worker.....	13		101	62	676	76	82	364	180		1,554
Ship Fitter and Shipwright.....			12	15	1						28
Shoemaker.....					2						2
Sign Painter.....					2				16		18
Stationary Engineer.....	46			104							150
Steam and Gas Fitter.....			25		320	53		191	69		658
Steel Fabrication Worker.....	1		8						79		88
Structural Steel Worker.....					3				56		59
Switchboard Operator.....				28							28
Tilesetter.....					1			32	24		57
Welder.....	20		1	86	38		55	657	30	1	888
Miscellaneous.....	37		46		84			35	85	1	288
TOTALS.....	942	45	1,808	2,424	12,455	1,500	1,947	6,464	4,188	54	31,827

Table 34. Breakdown by Sex, Dependents, Location and Educational Standing at Acceptance

	Amputations	Neuro-Muscular Skeletal	Hearing	Seeing	Neurological	Respiratory	Cardio-Vascular	Neuro-Psychiatric	Miscellaneous	Total
TOTAL.....	177	542	244	204	225	109	111	743	96	2,451
SEX										
Male.....	137	376	133	151	156	85	87	433	71	1,629
Female.....	40	166	111	53	69	24	24	310	25	822
NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS.....	239	627	124	134	146	93	180	299	137	1,979
LOCATION										
Urban.....	104	335	205	152	167	53	75	619	71	1,781
Rural.....	73	207	39	52	58	56	36	124	25	670
AGE GROUPS										
Unknown.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	8
Under 20.....	9	61	33	26	32	12	6	158	15	352
20 to 29.....	52	193	139	72	98	54	33	313	33	987
30 to 39.....	36	95	30	28	37	17	15	134	23	415
40 to 49.....	29	90	21	28	30	15	32	90	18	353
50 to 59.....	26	70	16	26	17	10	16	39	5	225
60 and over.....	25	31	5	24	11	1	8	4	2	111
EDUCATION AT ACCEPTANCE										
Nil or Not Known.....	12	32	5	11	14	3	3	31	3	114
1 to 4 years.....	10	25	12	7	12	5	5	117	2	195
5 to 8 years.....	83	215	155	67	77	37	44	307	40	1,025
9 to 12 years.....	38	177	53	71	79	39	43	177	32	709
Matriculation.....	31	83	14	36	37	24	13	91	16	345
University.....	3	10	5	12	6	1	3	20	3	63

[illegible][illegible]

Table 37. Training Before Acceptance

	Amputations	Neuro-Muscular Skeletal	Hearing	Seeing	Neurological	Respiratory	Cardio-Vascular	Neuro-Psychiatric	Miscellaneous	Total
Agriculture.....	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	6
Academic.....	4	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	12
Disability Adjustment.....	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	4
Professional.....	6	14	3	14	8	2	4	31	1	83
Technical.....	5	5	1	—	2	—	1	5	1	20
Commercial.....	8	32	40	11	13	5	5	60	8	182
Trade.....	16	43	79	7	15	6	16	22	7	211
Service Occupation.....	2	7	7	4	1	2	—	15	1	39

Table 38. Financial Status After Rehabilitation

SOURCE OF SUPPORT	Amputations	Neuro-Muscular Skeletal	Hearing	Seeing	Neurological	Respiratory	Cardio-Vascular	Neuro-Psychiatric	Miscellaneous	Total
Dependent on Relatives.....	2	1	—	4	6	—	—	11	—	24
Dependent on Public Assistance.....	6	25	5	17	24	1	1	90	1	170
Disability Allowances and Other Allowances, Compensation, etc.....	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	7
EARNINGS										
Under \$500.....	2*	12*	5*	31*	19*	1*	—	107*	2*	—
\$501 to \$1000.....	11	24	2	13	18	—	11	33	3	115
\$1001 to \$2000.....	35	103	42	34	46	18	14	185	17	494
\$2001 to \$3000.....	54	213	133	79	73	54	50	289	36	981
Over \$3000.....	60	168	62	38	50	36	35	129	37	615
Old Age Security, Retirement Pensions, Annuities, Savings.....	9	5	—	16	6	—	—	—	—	36
Unknown.....	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	2	2	9
TOTAL.....										2,451

*Also dependent on Relatives, Public Assistance, Allowances, Pensions and other sources.

Table 39. Occupations After Rehabilitation

OCCUPATION	Amputations	Neuro-Muscular Skeletal	Hearing	Seeing	Neurological	Respiratory	Cardio-Vascular	Neuro-Psychiatric	Miscellaneous	Total
Professional and Managerial.....	14	40	7	14	14	10	4	22	7	132
Sales and Clerical.....	42	140	47	53	62	31	33	161	18	587
Service Occupations.....	21	60	39	34	28	19	13	211	18	443
Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry etc.....	9	13	1	1	2	1	2	27	3	59
Skilled Occupations.....	19	75	34	29	22	16	16	45	23	279
Semi-skilled Occupations.....	22	72	57	12	17	11	21	41	11	264
Unskilled Occupations.....	13	68	58	48	40	19	11	216	13	486
Housewife or Homemaker.....	22	52	1	4	21	2	10	20	2	134
Self-Care.....	15	22	—	9	19	—	1	—	1	67
TOTAL.....										2,451

Table 40. Services Provided—Training

	Amputations	Neuro-Muscular Skeletal	Hearing	Seeing	Neurological	Respiratory	Cardio-Vascular	Neuro-Psychiatric	Miscellaneous	Total
Agriculture.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4
Academic.....	3	18	5	7	7	7	5	19	3	74
Professional.....	5	13	1	6	9	5	—	9	1	49
Disability Adjustment.....	2	11	4	48	15	—	1	123	5	209
Technical.....	4	14	—	12	3	4	1	13	6	57
Commercial.....	21	63	6	40	35	20	13	84	8	290
Trade.....	15	72	25	19	23	21	22	57	17	271
Service Occupation.....	1	21	12	24	7	11	6	160	14	256

Table 41. Other Services Provided

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

Table 43. Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program 1965-1966

	CANADA	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Indian Bands
Participating local authorities.....	2,516	110	182	466	68	326	1,104	30	46	63	54	.....	26	41
Applications received.....	6,053	440	674	995	184	953	2,334	92	71	105	100	.....	56	49
Applications accepted.....	6,000	440	672	993	183	950	2,297	91	71	104	100	.....	56	49
Applications rejected, pending or withdrawn.....	47	.....	2	2	1	3	37	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Estimated cost of projects during period of program.....\$'000	335,613	23,611	28,955	21,893	7,620	87,292	150,161	6,857	2,768	2,537	3,081	.....	187	651
Estimated direct payroll cost of projects during period of program.....\$'000	122,288	9,712	8,841	6,944	2,715	24,270	64,507	1,431	1,191	1,224	870	.....	163	420
Percentage of payroll cost to total cost during period of program..	36.4	41.1	30.5	31.7	35.6	27.8	43.0	20.9	43.0	48.2	28.2	.....	87.2	64.5
Estimated federal government share of direct payroll costs.....\$'000	65,904	4,885	4,527	3,725	1,425	12,202	36,137	791	663	735	522	.....	81	211
Estimated number of men to be hired during period of program	159,343	6,049	11,659	15,285	2,894	17,490	96,799	1,575	1,727	2,337	1,877	.....	457	1,194
Estimated man-days work to be provided during period of program.....	8,061,865	437,296	516,977	443,591	174,465	1,117,753	4,936,247	82,614	115,150	111,781	80,770	.....	10,043	35,178

Table 44. *Citizenship Registration—for the first nineteen years under Canadian Citizenship Act—Concluded*

Citizenship Certificates	1947 to 1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Totals
GRANTED TO											
Alien:											
Adults.....	166,131	73,571	58,905	49,061	40,599	36,369	49,002	44,944	40,942	39,541	
Minors.....	20,742	12,561	14,188	11,884	11,936	9,821	11,276	12,637	11,190	11,510	
Adopted or Legitimated.....	187	222	272	321	122	126	122	303	365	369	
Re-acquisition of Status.....	5,048	458	584	419	310	312	282	359	443	355	
TOTAL ALIEN.....	192,108	86,812	73,949	61,685	52,967	46,628	60,682	58,243	52,940	51,775	737,789
TOTAL GRANTS.....	212,537	95,462	84,183	71,268	62,375	56,474	72,080	69,468	64,334	63,844	852,025
GRAND TOTAL.....	329,988	141,926	133,578	115,262	104,436	96,195	122,580	123,848	119,712	123,940	1,411,465
MISCELLANEOUS											
Retention.....	936	152	120	80	121	92	108	143	195	324	
Registration of Birth Abroad.....	18,494	4,422	5,321	5,037	4,904	5,477	5,053	5,708	6,565	6,342	
*Extension.....		65	30	80	88	55	104	115	138	153	
*Loss by Alienation.....	2,391	17	22	204	157	246	397	542	700	767	
Renunciation.....	7						1	0			
Revocation.....	1,506	3	7	5	4	1	2	1		1	

*Represents only those cases reported to Branch by Posts Abroad (Extensions not issued by Department).

Table 45. Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship and Period of Immigration, Calendar Year 1965

Country of Former Citizenship	Total	Period of Immigration								Born in Canada
		Before 1921	1921-1930	1931-1940	1941-1945	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1960	1961-1965	
Albania.....	19							19		
Algeria.....	4							4		
Argentina.....	54						2	47	5	
Austria.....	926	12	17	2		31	357	482	24	1
Belgium.....	656	4	7	2		42	192	401	6	2
Bolivia.....	2							2		
Brazil.....	42					4	3	33	2	
British Countries.....	12,069	7	17	12	48	1,725	3,678	6,150	432	
Bulgaria.....	29		2				6	21		
Burma.....	3							3		
Chile.....	7					1	1	5		
China.....	1,886	114	20	1	1	24	338	957	430	1
Colombia.....	13					1	2	8	2	
Costa Rica.....	1							1		
Cuba.....	12			1				6	4	1
Czechoslovakia.....	235	1	27	31	1	31	51	73	18	2
Dominican Republic.....	1							1		
Denmark.....	815	5	23	2		31	150	583	11	10
Ecuador.....	6							6		
Egypt.....	45							39	6	
Estonia.....	198					53	112	32	1	
Finland.....	723	5	55	3		21	233	393	8	5
France.....	925	13	9	4	1	38	290	543	26	1
Germany.....	8,054	12	38	8	1	316	3,167	4,339	161	12
Greece.....	3,394	1	5	3		23	337	2,856	168	1
Guatemala.....	3							1	2	
Haiti.....	14						2	8	4	
Honduras.....	2							2		
Hungary.....	3,456	3	43	5		26	101	3,138	137	3
Iceland.....	5	1					3	1		
India.....	19						1	7	11	
Indonesia.....	1							1		
Iran.....	19							2	17	
Iraq.....	23							4	18	
Ireland.....	6						1	4	1	
Israel.....	1,351					2	14	1,302	33	
Italy.....	10,549	13	19	7		243	3,049	6,857	356	5
Japan.....	96	3	13	3			6	62	8	1
Korea.....	6						1	3	2	
Latvia.....	199					50	79	67	3	
Lebanon.....	354		2			4	31	288	29	
Libya.....	1							1		
Liechtenstein.....	2			1				1		
Lithuania.....	135	3	13	2		55	29	31	2	
Luxembourg.....	24						5	18	1	
Macao.....	2								2	
Mexico.....	28					2	1	14	11	
Morocco.....	76							70	6	
Nepal.....	1								6	
Netherlands.....	5,960	4	9	1		420	2,776	2,685	61	4
Neth. East Indies.....	1							1		
Nicaragua.....	1							1		
Norway.....	184	5	25	1		8	58	81	2	4
Panama.....	2							1		
Paraguay.....	29							23	1	
Peru.....	4					1	5	2	1	
Philippines.....	20							14	6	
Poland.....	3,212	24	152	63	3	482	487	1,781	203	17
Portugal.....	1,466		1				97	1,182	186	
Roumania.....	271	5	17	1		10	53	170	11	4
Spain.....	214	1					16	184	13	
Sweden.....	123	10	15	3	1	12	39	37	3	7
Switzerland.....	339	4	11			3	79	223	11	4
Syria.....	16		1				3	11	4	
Tunisia.....	12						1	11		
Turkey.....	141					1	1	136	3	
United States.....	1,056	143	86	67	43	131	152	274	122	38
U.S.S.R.....	1,082	52	102	47	1	243	311	299	13	14
Uruguay.....	11							11		
Venezuela.....	42						5	36	1	
Yugoslavia.....	3,167	2	21	16		39	256	2,598	233	2
TOTALS.....	63,844	447	750	286	101	4,073	16,592	38,668	2,788	139

Table 46. Indian Population

Province	1954	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965*	Increase 1965	% Increase 1965
Prince Edward Island.....	272	348	363	374	376	394	18	4.8
Nova Scotia.....	3,002	3,746	3,834	3,935	3,994	4,102	108	2.7
New Brunswick.....	2,629	3,397	3,524	3,629	3,717	3,808	91	2.4
Quebec.....	17,574	21,793	22,373	23,043	23,709	24,448	739	3.1
Ontario.....	37,255	44,942	46,172	47,260	48,465	49,458	993	2.0
Manitoba.....	19,684	25,681	26,676	27,778	28,833	29,957	1,124	3.9
Saskatchewan.....	18,750	25,334	26,483	27,672	28,914	29,996	1,082	3.7
Alberta.....	15,715	20,931	21,807	22,738	23,642	24,596	954	4.0
British Columbia.....	31,086	38,616	39,784	40,990	42,141	43,250	1,109	2.6
Yukon Territory.....	1,568	2,006	2,096	2,142	2,215	2,352	137	6.2
Northwest Territories.....	4,023	4,915	5,108	5,235	5,383	5,503	120	2.2
TOTAL.....	151,558	191,709	198,220	204,796	211,389	217,864	6,475	3.0

*Subject to revision.

Table 47. *Indian Land in Reserves and Number of Bands, by Province*

Province	No. of Bands	No. of Reserves	Total Area in Acres
Prince Edward Island.....	1	4	2,741.00
Nova Scotia.....	11	38	25,571.00
New Brunswick.....	15	23	37,654.86
Quebec.....	35	39 (13)*	188,178.00
Ontario.....	112	170 (4)*	1,539,851.46
Manitoba.....	51	101	522,199.09
Saskatchewan.....	67	123	1,225,090.00
Alberta.....	41	96 (4)*	1,607,696.55
British Columbia.....	188	1,621	820,348.06
Yukon Territory.....	15	26 (26)*	4,844.00
Northwest Territories.....	15	29 (29)*	2,143.06
Total.....	551	2,269 (76)*	5,976,317.08

*Indian Settlements included in the totals which are not classified as reserves.

Table 48. Statement of Expenditures, 1965-1966

[illegible]

Table 49. *Revolving Fund Loans*

Outstanding advances April 1, 1965.....	\$	714,319.60
ADVANCES 1965-66		
British Columbia.....	\$	45,141.68
Alberta.....		91,098.41
Saskatchewan.....		57,456.81
Manitoba.....		51,612.22
Ontario.....		64,314.65
Quebec.....		4,397.37
New Brunswick.....		20,171.00
Nova Scotia.....		1,092.00
Prince Edward Island.....		6,000.00
		341,284.14
	\$	1,055,603.74
REPAYMENTS 1965-66		
British Columbia.....	\$	22,385.42
Alberta.....		28,795.42
Saskatchewan.....		55,631.05
Manitoba.....		37,035.27
Ontario.....		42,214.94
Quebec.....		11,447.58
New Brunswick.....		7,588.97
Nova Scotia.....		6,090.42
	\$	211,189.07
Outstanding Advances, March 31, 1966.....	\$	844,414.67
Interest credited to Government Revenue 1965-66		27,245.03

Table 50. *Indian Band Funds—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for year ended March 31, 1966*

BAND FUND—CAPITAL		
	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Agriculture.....	\$ 39,572.50	\$ 190,917.53
Operation of Band Property.....	34,026.92	897,791.80
Cash Payments and Entitlements		
Cash Distribution.....		1,353,872.18
Enfranchisements.....		116,958.34
Shares of transferred Indians.....	32,469.69	45,215.47
Reserve Management.....		77,947.44
Social Activities.....		50,419.28
Band Loans.....	42,030.75	124,728.93
Housing.....	159,838.31	1,339,674.46
Wells.....	3,658.94	68,117.93
Roads and Bridges.....	6,350.00	294,368.16
Land.....	165,018.53	65,916.90
Gravel Dues.....	162,035.90	
Lumber & Wood Sales.....	11,435.36	
Oil Royalties.....	1,307,168.14	
Oil Bonus.....	2,494,661.82	
Timber Dues.....	1,031,279.39	
Winter Works Labour Subsidy.....	98,555.38	
Miscellaneous.....	269,827.97	112,032.90
	5,857,929.60	4,737,961.32
Balance April 1, 1965.....	25,133,094.63	
Balance March 31, 1966.....		26,253,062.91
	\$30,991,024.23	\$30,991,024.23

Table 50—Continued

Indian Band Funds—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for year ended March 31, 1966

BAND FUND—REVENUE

	Receipts	Disbursements
Agriculture.....	\$ 213,811.55	\$ 605,156.35
Operation of Band Property.....	24,572.16	399,098.09
Cash Payments and Entitlements		
Cash Distribution.....		559,865.94
Commutations.....		141.40
Enfranchisements.....		15,717.43
Pensions.....		21,391.50
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	5,841.47	7,786.73
Annuities.....		37,735.00
Education.....	18,633.25	40,120.23
Medical.....	10,064.42	52,354.11
Relief.....	21,293.51	428,100.42
Reserve Management.....		41,376.09
Transfer of Funds—Section 68.....		1,540,380.11
Salaries.....		290,495.12
Social Activities.....	84.50	72,800.83
Government Interest.....	1,454,327.19	
Housing.....	75,433.23	327,167.72
Wells.....	4,706.50	40,787.81
Roads and Bridges.....	61,739.20	230,833.66
Rentals, Oil.....	765,130.19	
Other Rentals.....	2,285,736.13	
Band Loans.....	7,307.45	132,033.84
Land.....	2,918.86	6,800.66
Winter Works Labour Subsidy.....	37,830.72	
Miscellaneous.....	496,376.27	153,219.86
	5,485,806.60	5,003,362.90
Balance April 1, 1965.....	3,401,269.35	
Balance March 31, 1966.....		3,883,713.05
	<u>\$ 8,887,075.95</u>	<u>\$ 8,887,075.95</u>

Indian Estate Accounts—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for year ended March 31, 1966

Balance April 1, 1965.....	\$318,010.53
Receipts.....	406,024.05
	<u>724,034.58</u>
Disbursements.....	292,855.91
Balance March 31, 1966.....	<u>\$431,178.67⁽¹⁾</u>

⁽¹⁾ Government Bonds held in Trust for various Estates total \$194,450.00 at March 31, 1966.

Table 50—Concluded

Indian Special Accounts—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended March 31, 1966

	Receipts	Disbursements
Fur Projects.....	\$ 52,434.77	\$ 50,031.24
Handicrafts.....	12,856.17 ⁽¹⁾	13,749.53
Cowessess Leafy Spurge.....	4,466.38	4,133.36
Absent of Missing Heirs.....	1,482.53	1,321.49
Suspense		
Rental.....	2,345,907.77	3,056,536.66
Miscellaneous.....		36,155.21
	2,417,147.62	3,161,927.49
Balance April 1, 1965.....	1,430,112.85	
Balance March 31, 1966.....		685,332.98
	<u>\$ 3,847,260.47</u>	<u>\$ 3,847,260.47</u>

⁽¹⁾Bonds held in Trust for Indian Handicraft total \$6,000.00 at March 31, 1966.

Indian Savings Accounts—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for year ended March 31, 1966

Balance April 1, 1965.....	\$408,210.15
Receipts.....	80,443.44
	488,653.59
Disbursements.....	150,599.80
Balance March 31, 1966.....	<u>\$338,053.79⁽¹⁾</u>

⁽¹⁾Government Bonds held in Trust for various Indians total \$66,500.00 at March 31, 1966.

Fines—Indian Act—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements March 31, 1966

Balance April 1, 1965.....	\$679,426.47
Receipts.....	73,325.56
	752,752.03
Disbursements.....	72,175.39
Balance March 31, 1966.....	<u>\$680,576.64</u>

Indian Compensation Funds—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for year ended March 31, 1966

Balance April 1, 1965.....	\$ 94,128.14
Receipts.....	221,747.70
	315,875.84
Disbursements.....	187,503.17
Balance March 31, 1966.....	<u>\$128,372.67</u>

Table 51. Indian Education—Total Expenditures, 1965-1966

Province	Adminis- tration	Operating Costs	Federal Schools		Payments for Tuition Fees & Supplies	Provincial Schools		Maintenance of Indian Pupils	Adult Education	Total
			Repairs & Upkeep of Buildings & Equipment	Capital Costs		Capital Payments Under Agreements	Transporta- tion of Indian Pupils			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....		231,611.95	22,704.44	116,723.82				100,510.72		471,550.93
New Brunswick.....		173,698.33	8,921.71	62,235.32			280.80	2,038.63	3,425.00	250,599.79
Prince Edward Island.....		15,437.71	1,465.90	814.83				71.00		17,789.44
Maritimes—Generally.....	9,204.83	7,351.58	70.34	297.75	173,414.58	83,410.75	59,450.04	67,664.43	3,778.31	404,642.61
Québec.....	18,678.98	1,034,735.13	140,862.67	500,002.59	904,157.25		166,807.57	1,042,496.00	64,761.67	3,872,501.86
Ontario.....	75,686.27	2,389,221.66	300,327.46	1,323,298.24	2,171,030.06	500,795.31	557,792.65	1,890,515.13	57,056.81	9,265,723.59
Manitoba.....	29,481.11	1,996,058.09	365,326.76	992,572.15	858,801.12	233,864.32	293,060.13	1,662,342.07	31,111.35	6,462,617.10
Saskatchewan.....	30,598.13	1,507,973.54	298,012.54	553,102.87	884,044.63	388,730.03	364,109.54	1,698,673.01	20,839.51	5,746,083.80
Alberta.....	31,054.27	1,398,862.17	228,115.64	688,712.64	1,484,399.35	607,734.21	517,813.19	1,752,993.58	34,672.41	6,744,357.46
British Columbia.....	78,576.00	1,737,988.55	418,743.49	391,283.59	1,669,362.08	606,595.53	403,624.65	2,215,798.01	26,726.94	7,548,698.84
Yukon.....	465.57	104,908.21	33,335.02	14,032.04	483.90		4,474.45	483,669.60		641,368.79
Headquarters & Misc.....	233,464.75	23,554.43		12,139.17	111.53			397.25	11,725.97	281,393.10
	507,209.91	10,621,401.35	1,817,885.97	4,655,215.01	8,145,804.50	2,421,130.15	2,367,413.02	10,917,169.43	254,097.97	41,707,327.31

**Table 52. Number of Federal-Owned Indian Schools and Classrooms
by Province, January, 1966**

Province	Number of Schools	Number of Classrooms
Prince Edward Island.....	1	2
Nova Scotia.....	6	25
New Brunswick.....	8	24
Quebec.....	28	131
Ontario.....	101	262
Manitoba.....	72	240
Saskatchewan.....	69	207
Alberta.....	31	165
British Columbia.....	74	214
Yukon.....	1	5
TOTAL.....	391	1,275

Figures include 6 seasonal and 5 hospital schools.

Table 53. Elementary and Secondary Indian Students attending Non-Federal Schools, January, 1966

Province or Territory	Number of Schools	Distribution by Grades															Absent from Reserve	Total
		Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Spec.		
Prince Edward Island.....	4					1		1			4	1					30	37
Nova Scotia.....	24	28	38	30	30	35	25	26	26	41	54	21	13	1		1	50	419
New Brunswick.....	24		19	14	22	41	48	37	45	31	44	18	12	7			102	440
Quebec.....	63	73	182	177	157	144	180	261	197	276	176	105	69	8		5	485	2,495
Ontario.....	260	128	442	457	453	445	454	434	453	398	637	392	208	137	31	64	2,000	7,133
Manitoba.....	102	17	359	265	311	268	276	208	198	112	163	96	61	32		15	449	2,830
Saskatchewan.....	142	26	561	414	352	292	267	274	258	157	216	111	61	66		59	737	3,851
Alberta.....	131	40	507	397	357	297	308	289	324	260	331	132	84	83		37	300	3,746
British Columbia.....	342	133	593	493	445	451	483	451	427	488	402	295	158	114	16	290	1,300	6,539
Northwest Territories.....	25	122	203	178	123	154	120	93	75	45	38	31	13	11		53		1,299
Yukon Territory.....	24		118	59	62	46	77	59	50	43	26	18	6	2		27	13	606
TOTAL.....	1,141	567	3,022	2,484	2,312	2,174	2,238	2,133	2,053	1,851	2,091	1,220	685	461	47	551	5,466	29,355

Table 54. Indian School Enrolment, by Province, January, 1966

Province	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades													Spec
	Boys	Girls	Total	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Prince Edward Island.....	29	20	49	8	13	7	1	7	2	5	5	1					
Nova Scotia.....	374	373	747	104	87	87	105	88	93	93	60	30					
New Brunswick.....	355	310	665	47	116	166	90	65	67	53	37	24					
Quebec.....	1,684	1,692	3,376	536	647	484	486	473	380	145	94	12					119
Ontario.....	3,445	3,267	6,712	684	1,169	990	961	832	666	530	388	299	40	15	12		126
Manitoba.....	3,039	3,003	6,042	451	938	969	798	725	686	553	389	277	105	75	40	24	12
Saskatchewan.....	2,520	2,460	4,980	566	829	718	712	612	561	405	280	207	33	32	17		8
Alberta.....	1,981	1,931	3,912	378	634	522	475	362	393	375	245	206	126	33	23	14	126
British Columbia.....	2,797	2,657	5,454	303	1,007	811	678	694	629	485	416	233	79	48			71
Yukon.....	56	47	103	16	21	18	25	23									
TOTAL.....	16,280	15,760	32,040*	3,093	5,461	4,772	4,331	3,881	3,477	2,644	1,914	1,289	383	203	92	38	462

*Does not include 1,222 pupils who have not Indian status.

Table 55. Enrolment in Residential Schools and Hostels, Classified by Denomination and by Province or Territory, January, 1966

Denominational Auspices	Residential Schools & Hostels								Enrolment			
									Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	Nova Scotia	Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon				
Anglican Church.....		2	4	1	2	3	2	1	15	1,240	1,216	2,456
Presbyterian.....			1	1					2	143	146	289
Roman Catholic.....	1	4	4	7	7	9	9	1	42	3,072	3,079	6,151
United Church.....				3		2	1		6	445	417	862
Federally Operated Hostel.....								1	1	61	56	117
TOTAL.....	1	6	9	12	9	14	12	3	66**	4,961	4,914	9,875*

*Includes 3,158 boarders attending Non-Federal Schools.

**Includes 15 units providing hostel service but not classroom instruction.

Table 56. Summary of Enrolment of Indian Pupils, January, 1966

Classification of Pupils	Distribution by Grades													Absent from Reserve	Total	
	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			13	Spec.
Federal Schools.....	3,093	5,461	4,772	4,331	3,881	3,477	2,644	1,914	1,289	383	203	92	38		462	32,040*
Non-Federal Schools.....	567	3,022	2,484	2,312	2,174	2,238	2,133	2,053	1,851	2,091	1,220	685	461	47	551	29,355
GRAND TOTAL.....	3,660	8,483	7,256	6,643	6,055	5,715	4,777	3,967	3,140	2,474	1,423	777	499	47	1,013	61,395
Pupils without Indian status in Federal schools.....	130	198	170	170	165	119	114	72	56	12	10	1	1		4	1,222

*Does not include 1,222 pupils who do not have Indian status attending Federal schools.
Includes 1,627 Indian pupils who attend Federal schools in which language of instruction is French.

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